THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 79

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands / FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 10.

Less Food for Britain? President Raps Riders; Economy on Roads Urged

The World's Day—February 27, 1942

In Europe: British May Have Less Food

Britain's food situation will be worse next year, Agriculture Minister R. S. Hudson announced. Organized German pillage in the occupied countries is forcing starvation upon these peoples, a survey by the Inter-Allied Information Committee in London found. [Page 6.]

A new contingent of Canadian-trained airmen has reached the United Kingdom, it was announced at a British port.

Forty trainloads of French workers are arriving daily in Germany, according to a dispatch published by Stefani, official Rome news agency.

Washington: Riders to Bills Under Attack

President Roosevelt condemned as reprehensible the practice of adding riders to appropriation bills and other types of legislation when such amendments are not germane. In the Senate the farm bloc has attached a rider to the $32,762,737,900 war appropriation bill to prevent sale of Government-held farm products, while in the House an amendment to suspend the 40-hour week has been tied to the war powers bill. [Page 8.]

Firm action to curb inflationary rentals in cities and towns due to the war boom will be taken by Price Administrator Leon Henderson within a few days, establishing price ceilings in defined rental areas, it was understood.

A proposed investigation of production of synthetic rubber and alcohol was put aside temporarily by the Senate after Senator Barkley, majority leader, pointed out that the Senate Defense Investigating Committee was inquiring into these matters.

Agreement on legislation passed in different forms in both branches of Congress, repealing the act providing for pensions for members of Congress, was reached by a joint committee. [Page 9.]

Capt. Jesse B. Oldendorf of the Navy was nominated by President Roosevelt to be a rear admiral. Captain Oldendorf's last announced assignment was at the Naval War College at Newport, R. I.

Donald M. Nelson will radiocast to the nation on the night of March 2. In this and three subsequent radio talks, the War Production chief will "hand out assignments to all classes of citizens, telling them what they can do to help win the war," it was announced.

New England: Highway Economies Proposed

Discontinuance of new highway construction in Massachusetts and of distribution of State highway funds to municipalities was urged by representatives of highway users' organizations. [Page 2.]

The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court ruled that former Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge, and Paul Mannos must serve sentences pronounced by Middlesex Superior Court on bribery. [Page 2.]

A Dorchester small landlord, saying he would go bankrupt unless taxes are reduced, stirred Boston City Council budget hearing. [Page 5.]

Vermont followed the lead of Massachusetts in banning fireworks displays "until further notice." Rhode Island considered taking similar action. [Page 5.]

Harvard graduated 251 Naval Supply Corps officers, among them a lieutenant commander of the Peruvian Navy. [Page 2.]

Americas: Argentina Ends Representation

Argentina is discontinuing representation of Italian interests in Mexico, El Salvador, and Nicaragua in accordance with the wishes of those nations, it was announced officially.

Britain has ceded to Venezuela the small island of Patos off the Venezuelan coast, it was announced at Caracas.

Consumer News: Rug Trade Ruled Unessential

The rug and carpet industry was told by the War Production Board that all supplies of jute yarns may be frozen, that its product is not essential to the war effort, and was advised to turn to some war work.

Men in the News: Victory-by-Summer Plan

Campaigns on two fronts by the United Nations against Germany this spring would bring Hitler's destruction by summer, Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Ambasasdor to the United States, declared in New York. [Page 19.]

An aggressive campaign, carrying the battle to the enemy instead of fighting merely a defensive war, was urged for the United States by Wendell L. Willkie in an address before the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in Hollywood. [Page 8.]

Closer co-operation between the United States and Britain to win the war was urged by Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, in an address to the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences in Philadelphia. [Page 3.]

The War: Russians Open Two Offensives

Russia: Two new offensives were begun by the Russians on either end of the 1,200-mile front—one on the Crimean front, and the other by Russian troops striking out of Leningrad to divert Nazi reserves from relief of the encircled Staraya Russa army. [Page 1.]

In the air: RAF bombers struck again at Kiel, German naval base, which is reported to hold one of Germany's crippled battleships. Berlin admitted heavy damage by RAF raids. [Page 7.]

At Sea: Former American destroyer Belmont was disclosed by the Admiralty to have been sunk in action.

India: Japan pushed its attacks into Indian territory for the first time in a raid by three planes on the Andaman Islands in the middle of the Bay of Bengal.

Java: Many thousands of American, British, and Australian soldiers were reported to be already on Java by the commander-in-chief of the Dutch forces there.

Dutch East Indies: Japanese increased their gains on the west coast of Sumatra but were meeting with sharp resistance from Allied airmen.

British Guiana: Survivors from two vessels torpedoed and sunk in the Western Atlantic have been brought into Georgetown within the last 24 hours. Identities of the two ships were not disclosed.

National: Workmen Inspect Liner Normandie

Workmen returned to the capsized liner Normandie in New York, surveying damage done to the 83,423-ton ship when it burned Feb. 9 and seeking to determine whether the ship can be raised. One group had cut away part of her forward stack, while another surveyed inside the ship. Its guns already have been removed.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Friday, February 27, 1942

American Association of School Administrators	3	The Home Forum	12
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	"Fulness of joy" [With Polish Translation]	
Daily Features Page	21	Traveltalks	9
Editorials	22	Washington Sideglances	9
Entertainment Timetable	10	Women's Club Activities	4
Financial Pages	16-18		
Hollywood Letter	10		
Local Arts and Theater Page	10		
Radio Timetable	4		
Real Estate Column	5		
Rhode Island Letter	4		
Sports Page	14		
Today's Woman	11		

Weather Predictions

FAIR COLD SNOW WARM TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Boston's Port Wants Patrol And Fire Safety

Chamber group, however, sees in President's instructions fruits of drive against sabotage.

By Leon V. Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Brushing aside the "smoke screen" that has beclouded weaknesses in the defense setup along Boston's waterfront, a group of shipping men today exposed this port's "potential Pearl Harbor" in charges of inadequate protection, and lack of co-operation and coordination between Federal and State military groups.

After detailed surveys by this committee, headed by Nelson C. Smith, it has made these recommendations:

1. That an armed military patrol, either Federal or State, be thrown around the waterfront, covering all highway approaches to piers, terminals and other waterfront property.

2. Complete and immediate removal of all abandoned and dilapidated buildings along the waterfront, especially those in sections facing or adjacent to defense plants.

First results of the campaign to forestall disaster on the Boston waterfront, came in news from Washington that President Roosevelt had ordered Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox to take necessary steps to safeguard the nation's vessels, harbors, ports and waterfront facilities.

Seen Result of Drive

It is believed in some circles to be the culmination of the two-month campaign for protection waged in Boston by the Maritime Association special committee.

Commenting on the Executive Order, Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association, said today: "The Maritime Association will demand immediate action by the Navy Department toward carrying through the recommendations of President Roosevelt, who charges the Navy with protection of ships, ports, and waterfront facilities from destruction, loss, or injury from sabotage and other subversive acts and accidents."

Mr. Davis added that he would continue a Maritime Association campaign to have the Government install firefighting equipment on all Boston Harbor tugs, with the view of making it possible for them to assist land forces in fighting waterfront fires at Boston and other near-by seaports.

He also declared his intention of pushing vigorously for removal of old wooden bridges that interfere with navigation in Boston Harbor tributaries, in order that they may be replaced with modern steel structures which would be less vulnerable to fire and mechanical breakdowns.

Spurred on by the vigorous cam-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Strong American Forces in Java; Washington Denies Rift With Vichy; Canada-U. S. Defense for West Coast

Roosevelt blames Nazis for report of recall of Leahy in dispute on French Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—State Department officials categorically denied today a report broadcast by the German-controlled Paris radio to the effect that United States Ambassador William D. Leahy was being recalled from Vichy.

There is no truth, they said, in the radio's report that Ambassador Leahy had demanded that the French give prior notification to the United States of any movements in the French Fleet, that the French rejected this demand and that the United States therefore was recalling Ambassador Leahy.

President Roosevelt was advised of the report at his press conference and when he was told that the source was the German-controlled radio, he replied, there is the answer.

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The German - controlled Paris radio said today "it has been confirmed" that Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador in Vichy, has demanded that all movements of the French Fleet should receive prior authorization from the United States.

The Vichy Government, the radio added, has rejected "this intolerable demand."

The radio said "it is rumored" in American circles in Vichy that in protest against the Vichy Government's refusal to his suggestion that Admiral Leahy will leave his post and United States representation will be left to S. Pinkney Tuck, Counsellor of the Embassy.

The Paris radio, after relating the possibility of Admiral Leahy's departure, went on to ask "should one see in this the prospect of a diplomatic rupture between the two countries?"

The French Government's attitude in refusing interference in its internal affairs, the radio declared, "may perhaps decide President Roosevelt to take the step about which much has been said lately."

The radio charged the United States Embassy in Vichy as "being the center not only of espionage but also of propaganda endeavoring to sap the foundations of the young French State."

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—A comprehensive inquiry into the whole question of French aid for the Nazis in Libya and United States shipments to French North Africa may be in the making. The Ministry of Economic Warfare has announced through Undersecretary Dingle Mackintosh Foot that discussions are under way with the United States.

Associated Press

Threat of Invasion Speeds Coastal Protection

Flying in Anson bombers, Canadian Air Force flying cadets (above) undergo training over the Canadian Rockies, in preparation for actual service in patrolling the air defense route to Alaska. At the meeting of the Permanent Joint Defense Board at New York (below), the following attended: left to right (seated), Maj. Gen. Maurice Pope, Commodore R. Reid, and O. M. Bigger, Chairman of the Canadian Section; Mayor La Guardia of New York, Chairman of the American Section; Lieut. Gen. S. D. Embick, U. S. Army, and Col. Robert Douglas, U. S. Army Air Force. Standing, left to right, are: Lieut. Col. J. H. Jenkins, Brigadier G. P. Vanier, Air Commodore W. Heeks of Canada, and H. L. Keenleyside of the Canadian Department of External Affairs; John D. Hickerson of the U. S. Department of State, and Capt. F. P. Sherman, Bureau of Aeronautics, U. S. Navy.

Japanese in first raid on Indian territory; Australia plans for offensive.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

First intimation that American, British and Australian troops were in Java in considerable numbers came in a radiocast by Lieut. Gen. Hein Ter Poorten, commander of the Dutch East Indies Army, which stated that "many thousands" of these soldiers were already on the island.

This announcement came as Japan pushed its attack into new fields by operating its first raid against Indian territory at the Andaman Islands 350 miles southwest of Rangoon, where Port Blair was bombed and machine-gunned.

Meanwhile Australia, which has shown itself highly sensitive to the possibility of early attack, held what it termed a war planning conference, including its War Council and high advisers of the Allies, to shape a new offensive in view of "imminent Japanese attack." However, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador at London, declared that the possibility of a general counteroffensive was still distant, though local counterattacks might be effective.

During the day Allied planes were continually active over Java and Sumatra, keeping off Japanese air attack, although the Japanese claimed to have increased their gains in the latter large island, taking Benkoelen on the southwestern coast.

In Burma the British appeared to be holding their ground at the Sittang River, as the Japanese moved some miles upstream, apparently for the purpose of operating a flank attack or an encircling move before closing in on Rangoon. In the Philippines Gen. Douglas MacArthur was consolidating his gains of from one to eight kilometers won during the previous day.

India:

Japanese bombers have carried the war to Indian territory for the first time, it was disclosed today, in air raids on the Andaman Islands athwart shipping lanes of the Bay of Bengal. The raids Tuesday and Thursday were Japan's farthest blows to the west.

The bombing and machine-gunning of Port Blair, principal town of the islands which lie 350 miles southwest of Rangoon between lower Burma and the tip of India, intensified the threat to a key section of the Empire's lifeline, and one of the back door routes for sea-borne supplies to Russia and China.

Bases on the Andamans would put the Japanese within close-striking distance of the sea lanes to Calcutta and India's Chittagong district, mentioned as the ports for supplies to Chungking over a new India-North Burma route.

Far Eastern Islands:

"Many thousands" of soldiers from the United States, Britain, and Australia already are in Java to fight with Dutch forces in defense of this island stronghold, Lieut. Gen. Hein Ter Poorten,

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Canadians Ready to Help Guard Alaska; Accord Nearer on Long Military Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 27 — Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons yesterday that Canadian conscripts, still not liable for overseas duty, could be sent to Alaska or the United States to help repel invasion, "should immediate necessity arise."

The Prime Minister's statement was in answer to questions put by the Opposition during debate in the Commons. The debate while focused primarily on the proposed conscription plebiscite, nevertheless reflected numerous recent warnings from official and semi-official sources that invasion of the Pacific coast was well within the realm of possibility, and the growing awareness of the need for adequate defense measures for this vulnerable area.

Mr. R. B. Hanson, Conservative leader in the House of Commons and a strong opponent of the conscription plebiscite, asked the Prime Minister whether the moral obligation (not to conscript for overseas duty) he described was of such a nature as to prevent the Government from doing what is necessary in wartime, with an invasion threatened, and if the necessities of the situation are as many people believe them to be, or believe that they may come?"

Mr. Hanson also asked the Prime Minister if a plebiscite would be held if Mr. King felt the mobilization Act should be changed at a time when the country was in danger.

To this Mr. King replied that the last thing he would do would be to begin to recruit men to send them overseas.

"I would keep the men at home, and see that they were ready to meet the invasion."

Meanwhile, echoing the warnings of speakers in the House of Commons during the past week that Canada might have to face an invasion attempt, new steps were taken to assure adequate defense of the coastal areas.

The Prime Minister announced Feb. 25 that power has been given the Justice Minister to exclude any or all persons, regardless of their citizenship, from "protected areas" as defined under the Defense of Canada Regulations.

"It is the policy of the Government to use the powers of this order to take all necessary security measures to safeguard the defenses of the Pacific coast of Canada," Mr. King said.

However the order applied to a protected area anywhere in the Dominion.

La Guardia Reports Important Results

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 27

Mayor F. H La Guardia, Chairman of the American Section of the United States-Canada Permanent Defense Board, said that "a great deal" was accomplished at a two-day meeting of the Board.

It was indicated that one of the subjects under discussion was the construction of the proposed Alaskan highway.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Prospects for the vitally-needed Alaskan Highway appeared brighter today with word that several United States Army officers have arrived at Ottawa for what officials here hope is final agreement on the long-deferred defense measure.

With the long-standing opposition of the War Department and of the Dominion Government apparently ended, sponsors of the $25,000,000 highway project believe work will begin soon. Past disappointments, however, have made them wary of public predictions and they assert they won't start cheering until the first steam shovel bites into the earth of British Columbia.

Following congressional hearings early this month on the highway bill, a subcommittee was appointed to meet with Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to iron out remaining difficulties. There has been no word on these consultations, although congressional sources close to the project declare that there is unanimity in favor of the road.

So far as can be learned here the only technical difficulty still standing in the highway's way is

Continued on Page 19, Column 5

Lack of War Orders Threatens To Close Small N. E. Plants

War orders are not coming through in sufficient volume to small plants, Richard C. Cooke, President of the Smaller Business Association of New England, declared here today.

Largely because of a bottleneck in Army and Navy purchasing, many of the "little fellows" are finding it impossible as yet to work into war production, Mr. Cooke said.

Thousands of adaptable plants which are unable to get war contracts and cannot longer go ahead with their usual business, face closing, he added.

As a remedy, Mr. Cooke urged that educational war orders be given such concerns, to help them learn how to produce war materials. The experience would also train them in doing business for the Government.

Preparatory orders of this character would suffice to hold many small industrial plants together until regular war jobs later came through to them.

Otherwise the small business expert forecast that during the interim many thousands of small plants would be forced to lock their doors, their work forces would be dispersed, and when their facilities were required by the expansion of the war program, they would not be there to serve.

The bottleneck holding back the "little fellows" from greater war production Mr. Cooke attributed mainly to failure of the Army and Navy to cut away red tape in their purchasing.

"Military and naval specifications on many items continue unnecessary," he asserted. "These and various safeguards adopted for peacetime purchasing have not been adequately adjusted to a wartime schedule."

Mr. Cooke reported that small business did not longer ask for the allocation of sufficient materials to keep going, because the predicament of the nation was so serious. He said the thoughts and efforts of every business man, small or big, should be along the line of how much he could contribute toward winning the war. He declared small business sought only the chance to produce war materials.

Soon to Join the Fleet

By a Staff Photographer

Launched at Neponset Today

The PC 463, one of two speedy patrol craft launched today at the George Lawley Sons Shipyard, Neponset. These sleek vessels, completed far ahead of schedule, will shortly join the fast-growing fleet protecting the North Atlantic seaboard. [Story: Page 2.]

Russians Attack at Both Ends Of 1,200-Mile-Long Battle Line

By the Associated Press

Friday, Feb. 27

Russia's armies opened new attacks at both ends of the 1,200-mile battlefront today, striking out from long-besieged Leningrad in the north and on the Crimea Peninsula in the South, while Stockholm dispatches reported that Soviet cavalrymen had advanced to within 72 miles of the Latvian Frontier.

Heavy battles were reported in progress around Novgorod, key German base on Lake Ilmen 100 miles southeast of Leningrad.

A bulletin from Red Army Headquarters said the Russians, apparently striking to divert Nazi reserves from going to the relief of 90,000 Germans reported trapped south of Lake Ilmen, in the Staraya Russa Sector, destroyed 11 blockhouses and 30 gun emplacements and dugouts, and killed 2,500 Germans in a three-day battle.

Hitler's field headquarters acknowledged that the Russians were attacking in force on the Sevastopol and Kerch Fronts, in the Crimea, but claimed that German and Rumanian troops had repulsed them with heavy losses.

Stockholm advices said Red cavalry troops had reached the vicinity of Sustjevo, a railway village, in a drive toward the Latvian Border—a thrust imperilling the flank of the German armies before Leningrad.

Soviet dispatches from the Staraya Russa Front declared that the Russians were breaking down the stand of the trapped survivors of Germany's 16th Army, virtually

Continued on Page 19, Column 3

End to New Road Building in Bay State Urged to Offset Expected Tax Drop

Highway Users Oppose Boost in Gas Levy

Complete elimination of all new State highway construction and discontinuance of distribution of $10,000,000 annually from the State highway funds to cities and towns were urged today by representatives of State-wide highway-user organizations as a better plan than increasing gasoline taxes to help counteract a threatened decline in State revenues.

The plan was outlined in a letter sent by the Massachusetts Highway Users Conference to the Special Legislative Commission studying methods to counteract a threatened drop in State and local tax revenue.

The letter was signed by E. H. Baker, Secretary-Treasurer, Massachusetts Automobile Dealers Association; E. C. Benway, Manager, Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts; W. A. Clark, President, New England Coal Dealers Association; James N. Keefe, President, Massachusetts Federation of A. A. A. Clubs; R. F. Paul, Secretary, Massachusetts Petroleum Industries Committee; S. S. Von Loesecke, Counsel, Automobile Legal Association, and Glenn S. Whitham, Secretary, Massachusetts Garage Association.

Tax Problem

At a recent public hearing of the Special Commission, several experts predicted the revenue from gasoline taxes and registration fees would drop from $30,000,000 a year to as low as $5,000,000. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, of Boston, appealed to the Commission to prevent discontinuance of the annual distribution of highway fund money to the cities and towns, warning that such a move would bring about a serious situation in the municipalties. Some of the experts proposed increasing gasoline taxes.

The Highway Users representatives, however, said that in Vermont, Maine, and other States, public officials are seeking to solve the problem without increasing taxes on motorists.

"Their solution," the letter read, "is one of retrenchment in highway expenditures and getting along with less highway revenue. To accomplish this, they are setting up a system of priorities with respect to highway budgets. The first charge against motorists' highway taxes is for collection of taxes and administration of motor vehicle laws, the Motor Vehicle Department, and Highway Department. The second charge is retirement of bonded indebtedness. The third charge is for maintenance of State Highway systems. We believe that a similar plan could be worked out in Massachusetts.

Charges Put at $10,000

"In Massachusetts these charges would amount to some $10,000,000 a year. With $30,000,000 being collected annually in recent years from taxes from motor vehicles, the gasoline taxes in Massachusetts could stand a 66 per cent drop in these taxes and still get by. It would mean, of course, the abandonment of all new State highway construction, Chapter 90 and 81 work (State-aid highways), and the practice of distributing highway taxes to cities and towns for the relief of real estate taxation."

Massachusetts motorists were today scanning the March new and retread tire and new tube quotas just established by the State Rationing Board for each of the 251 cities and towns in the State.

Boston, being the largest city with the greatest number of registrations, as usual recieves the largest quota, Henry Parkman, Jr., State Rationing Administrator, announced. Boston is allowed 329 new tires and 275 new tubes for passenger cars, light trucks and motorcycles. For heavy trucks and busses Boston has been granted 1,044 new tires, 449 retreads, and 1,173 new tubes.

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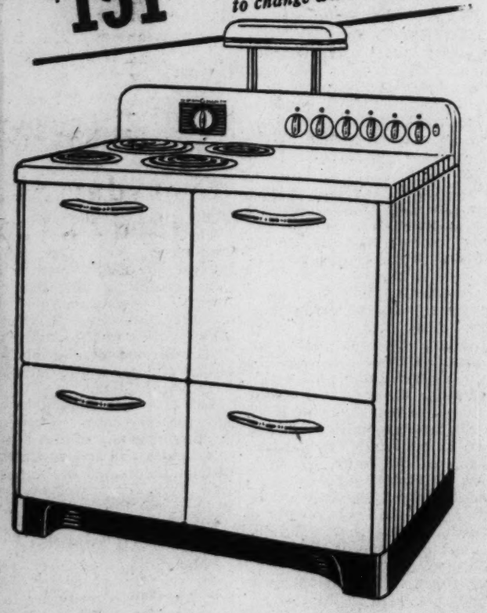

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Railway Express Official to Retire

Completing an active career of nearly half a century in the express service, Harry C. Trombly, General Manager of Railway Express Agency's Northeastern Department at Boston, will retire tomorrow, it was announced today.

Mr. Trombly, who has worked in New England during all of that time and in Boston since October, 1906, is well known in shipping and transportation circles and is President of the Traffic Club of New England, following his election at its annual meeting in December. He is a resident of Hopkinton, Mass.

Besides his activities in the Traffic Club, Mr. Trombly is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Transportation Association, the New Haven R. R. Club, and the Boston and Albany Supervisors Club, Boston Rotary, and Executives and Sales Managers Clubs.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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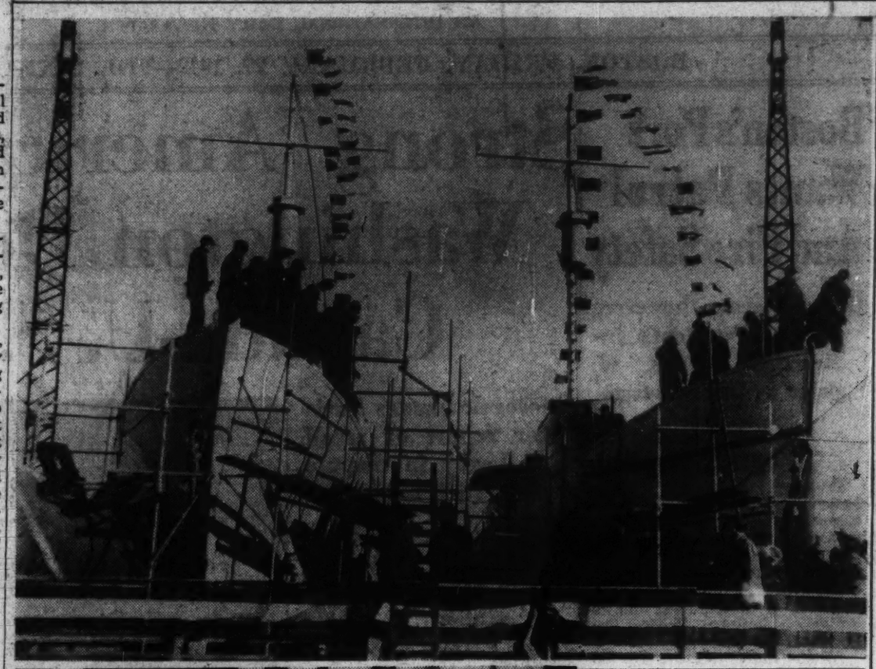

By a Staff Photographer

Twin Patrol Craft Launched at Neponset

Top: The PC 464, left, and the PC 463, gaily bedecked with pennants, shortly before they slid down the ways of the George Lawley Sons Shipyard at Neponset this morning. Bottom: Left to right, Mrs. Edward Fleming of Weymouth, wife of Lieutenant Fleming, U. S. N. R., resident inspector of shipbuilding at the yard, who sponsored the PC 464, and Miss Fredericka E. Castle of West Newton, granddaughter of a master shipfitter at the yard and niece of the yard's steel superintendent, who sponsored the PC 463.

Two Swift Naval Patrol Craft Take to the Water at Neponset

Two sleek naval patrol craft slid down the ways of the George Lawley Sons' Neponset shipyard this morning, adding strength to the ever-increasing fleet guarding the North Atlantic.

Sponsoring the speedy craft were Miss Fredericka E. Castle, 12, christener of the PC 463, and Mrs. Edward Fleming, wife of Lieut. Edward Fleming, U. S. Navy Reserve, resident inspector of shipbuilding at the yard, who sponsored the PC 464.

With hundreds of Lawley workmen perched atop steel scaffoldings and other vantage points and with training planes from the nearby Squantum Naval Station circling overhead, brown-eyed Miss Castle christened the vessel. Workmen below severed the release plank at the given signal. The crowd of onlookers cheered, horns dinned their applause, but the streamlined craft remained firm. The grease lubricating the wooden runways had congealed from the cold. Finally the men pried the ship with "jacks" and she began to move, slowly at first, then, gaining momentum, slid into the waters of Dorchester Bay.

Ten minutes later Mrs. Fleming crashed a bottle against the gray prow of the PC 464 while music from a sound truck played "God Bless America." Aboard this ship was "Lucky," a tousled airedale and yard mascot, barking defiance to enemy submarines, which may soon feel the effect of these hard-hitting patrol boats.

Immediately after the ways were cleared, builders swung into place the keels and prefabricated cross-sections for two new patrol craft.

Coincident with the double launching, a campaign was begun by George Lawley employees to raise $150,000 for defense savings bonds.

Hub Harbor Group Sees Fruit Of Drive in Protection Order

Continued from Page 1

paign the Maritime Association launched last December, to obtain adequate protection for the vitally important waterfront and many defense plants and naval bases, surveys have uncovered neglect, indifference, and the same lethargy that made possible such disasters as Pearl Harbor and the Normandie, it was charged.

Some Vulnerable Spots

Visible precautions to protect defense industries and plants along the waterfront tend to incite serenity, but it is the insidious and underhanded possibilities that appear to be overlooked and which constitute the vulnerable spots, charge men who have spent hours in recent trips around the shore lines of the harbor.

Under present conditions, it is admitted, it would be difficult for a stranger to gain admission into a local Navy Base or defense plant through regular entrances. But Nazi and Japanese saboteurs do not work that way. Fires could easily be started in old wood structures near vital spots, at an "opportune" time when wind and weather were right, that would likely spread to important areas before they could be stopped, it was pointed out.

An alert military patrol would prevent that, shipping men declared. Existing abandoned and unguarded structures are so situated that shocking possibilities are visualized by those seeking to ferret out such potentialities.

Many startling exposures have been made by shipping men of late. These include the storage of a substantial supply of Navy hemp in a wharf structure that is entirely unguarded on the water side. Although the building is considered "fireproof" and despite the fact that a police boat patrols the area at hourly intervals, shipping men declared today that it could easily be blown up, with loss of a commodity that would be difficult to replace just now, unless steps are taken to remedy the situation. It is recalled the Normandie was believed "fireproof," charge shipping interests.

Frank Davis' Views

Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association, declared today that the "serious existing situation on the Boston warterfront" had been brought to the attention of Army, Navy, State and City authorities, as well as high Government officials in Washington "time and time again during the past two months," but that as yet "no action has been taken to correct the deplorable situation," which might easily "lead to disaster and seriously hinder our efforts to aid the United Nations."

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, new commander of the First Corps Area in a recent interview admitted that danger exists in New England and that foreign agents "may be waiting for the moment when our productive capacity reaches the point where it is of really great value to the United Nations."

251 Officers Enter Naval Supply Corps

With a veteran of the Hawaiian fleet maneuvers warning them that they faced "dangerous work" in "one of the most important branches of the service," 251 new Naval Supply Corps officers today were graduated at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

"Today you are students; tomorrow you will be responsible for keeping open America's supply lines throughout the world," Capt. William N. Hughes (SC) USN told the men.

Capt. Kenneth C. McIntosh (S. C.) U. S. N. (Ret.), Officer in Charge of the Supply Corps School, congratulated the men on completion of their five months' course. He recalled that they were the third class to be so graduated, and remarked that their former classmates were already in action.

Harvard, Captain McIntosh pointed out, is now "a great corporation for national defense," of which the Supply Corps School is "merely one important unit."

Lieut. Commander Fernando Raul Romero of the Peruvian Navy, a guest student, was the first to receive his diploma. He shook hands with Captain McIntosh to the applause of the large gathering.

Others of the class of 251 then filed past the Captain and received their diplomas. Among them were 22 graduates of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, and six officers of the U. S. Coast Guard. Others were college graduates from many parts of the country.

Each will be assigned to a vessel or land station where they will be in charge of dispatch, routine, or distribution of such supplies as food, ammunition, and munitions.

Maine Seizes Slot Machines In Wide Raids

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 27 (AP)—Police in Penobscot and York Counties responded with raids last night to a notice from the State Police of the presence in Maine of 157 allegedly illegal gambling devices.

Striking almost simultaneously in six cities and towns, Penobscot deputy sheriffs and police seized 22 slot machines and two punchboards in 18 establishments and ordered the operators into court.

Two slot machines were seized in Biddeford, York County, by municipal police. Their operators also were ordered into court.

State Police Chief Henry P. Weaver called the attention of Maine's 16 county sheriffs and various municipal police chiefs to Federal records which he said showed payment of $10,000 in special taxes on the allegedly illegal devices.

The Legislature in special session in January enacted emergency legislation making it unlawful for anyone to have in "his actual or constructive possession" punch boards, seal cards, slot gambling machines, or other devices for gambling.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"The Ideal Empire and its Fulfillment," second in the new Lowell Institute series on the "Building of Rome." Dr. Edward Kennard Rand is the lecturer. Open free to the public at the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Saturday

Sound film entitled "Krakatoa," showing dramatic scenes of the great volcano in a recent eruption. At the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, at 10 a. m. Open free to the public.

Marionette shows, "The Dancing Dutchman and "Ele-phonkey" will be presented as a special treat to the schoolchildren who enjoy watching the antics of the puppets. At the Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain, 10:30 a. m.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Roman Art," by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 4

New Substitute for Rubber Is Developed by Boston Firm

War Activities in New England

Synthetic Rubber—A Boston firm, the Dewey and Almy Chemical Co., announces that it is now making synthetic resins to replace rubber in certain products, and that by late spring it will begin production of synthetic rubber "suitable for replacing much of the natural rubber necessary for compounds for sealing containers for foods and essential industrial products."

At the same time, the Company reports a 1941 consolidated net profit of $757,845, equal to $2.57 a share on common stock, as compared with $502,751 for 1940, at which time dividends amounted to $1.85 a share on oommon stock.

FBI Seizes Contraband—Swooping down on enemy aliens in Massachusetts and Connecticut, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation last night arrested three German aliens and seized short-wave radios, cameras, firearms, and ammunition. In Connecticut, where the Germans were arrested, John T. Madigan, head of the New Haven FBI office, said the seizure of contraband was the first since the Justice Department order requiring enemy aliens to surrender such equipment last January. Nine homes and business establishments in the New Haven, Bridgeport, Milford, and Hartford areas were raided by the FBI agents and State police.

In Massachusetts, 20 FBI agents under the direction of V. W. Peterson, in charge of the Boston office, and eight policemen, led by Officers Goodman and Goldston of the Boston Police Radical Squad, made a series of raids on residences of enemy aliens in the vicinity of a Naval installation.

Skiing Sailors and "Escorts"—A group of sailors will leave North Station tomorrow afternoon for a week end of skiing at the Western Slopes Lodge, Plymouth, N. H. Included in the group are 25 girl "escorts," most of them civilian workers at the First Naval District Headquarters.

Yeoman Henry H. Esterly, U. S. N. R., of Reading, Pa., organized the week end, and special arrangements for transportation have been made with the Boston and Maine Railroad.

Associated Press

Wife of Naval Hero

Mrs. Donald Francis Mason, wife of aviator who won fame by brevity of his dispatch: "Sighted sub sank same."

Naval Wife Does the Bragging—Describing the now-famous four words of her husband, Donald Francis Mason, who, after sinking an enemy submarine in the Atlantic, reported "Sighted sub, sank same," as "very characteristic," Mrs. Anna Maria Mason, interviewed at Providence, R. I., said: "He doesn't do any bragging. I'm the one who has to do it for him."

Shyness on the use of too many words seems to run in the family, however. "With Don," she added with a smile, "I come second to Uncle Sam and a plane. I'd like to have him home," she added, "but I'm tickled he is where he is if he can keep it up like that. His mother will be thrilled."

Vermont Bans Fireworks

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 27 (AP)—The retail sales of fireworks was banned in Vermont "until further notice" today in a move designed partly to do away with any confusing display that might be used to cloak the work of saboteurs.

State Fire Marshal Reginald T. Cole said fairs, carnivals, and other public celebrations would be exempted if experts handled the display.

Mr. Cole added that the prohibition was made "in the best interests of the general public and is partly for the purpose of avoiding confusion and noise attendant with the extensive general use of fireworks which might give persons unfriendly to the Government an opportunity to carry out destruction undetected."

The new regulations also would aid in the conservation of materials needed in the war effort, Mr. Cole said.

[Vermont is the second New England State to prohibit display of fireworks for the duration of the war. In Massachusetts, an even more stringent ban was announced Feb. 12 by Fire Marshal Stephen C. Garrity, who prohibited any use of fireworks whatever, even by public authorities.]

Museum Gets Director

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 27 (AP)—Gordon B. Washburn, director of the Albright Art Gallery here for the past 10 years, resigned today to become Director of the Museum of the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence, R. I., effective July 1.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLD SNOW WARM
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderate temperature this afternoon and tonight. Diminishing winds, becoming gentle to moderate tonight.

Southwest Maine, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Little change in temperature tonight.

New Hampshire: Light snow in the north and central portion. Not quite so cold tonight.

Vermont: Light snow. Not quite so cold tonight.

Massachusetts: Light snow in the Berkshires. Little change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:00 p. m.; height, 8.2 feet.
Saturday, 10:14 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:01 p. m.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

RHODES BROS. COMPANY
has a special department for making many appealing
Specialties for Luncheons and Dinner Parties
A Few Suggestions Are:
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Individual Filets of Lamb with Bacon
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• It is gratifying to these uptown advertisers to learn that your patronage is in response to their advertisements in the Monitor.

Educators Warned to Guard Fundamental Needs of Schools

By Millicent J. Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27—Educators are warned against letting the nation's schools go off on "romantic tangents" in their effort to meet aspects of present-day needs of vocational training and job experience, that might best be met by other agencies working in co-operation with them.

"Indeed, it behooves educators, in view of the mounting national debt, to scrutinize with extreme care, every proposal of additions to the function of the schools, declared Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California, speaking to the American Association of School Administrators in one of the concluding sessions of its annual convention here.

The final meetings of the convention, which ended yesterday afternoon, were given over to discussion of youth programs and postwar education, and to passing a series of resolutions framed during the past week by a special policy-forming committee of the association.

Fundamental Values

Titling his address "Present-Day Problems of the Future" Dr. Sproul pointed out that an all-out effort to build an invincible war machine must be buttressed by well-considered efforts to preserve the fundamental values for which America is fighting.

With the investment of a mere fraction of what the war will cost, the public schools provide an essential and important means of preserving these values, Dr. Sproul said, in emphasizing the need of greater popular appreciation of their achievement.

But he warned educators that as the years of tax burdens grow heavier, there will be "a dangerous temptation to reduce appropriations for schools," especially in those States where ability to pay is lowest; and he stressed the consequent need of making right now greater efforts to equalize educational opportunity throughout the nation and to solve other pressing educational problems.

He questioned, however, the wisdom of the school's adding to its curriculum more functions unless these could not be handled elsewhere.

Co-operation Preferred

Vocational training should be subjected to this test, Dr. Sproul advised. "Providing work experience and developing a sense of job-responsibility may very well prove to be met best by the community in co-operation with the schools, and vocational training may prove to be met best by industry and business in co-operation with the schools," he declared.

"The public schools have enough to do in determining what future citizens of a democracy should know and making this sufficiently interesting so that a majority of them will want to learn it," he went on.

"They were established for the purpose of giving instruction which young people found it difficult or impossible to get elsewhere. That should be their chief responsibility. If they go off on romantic tangents and neglect this primary duty, not only the schools but democracy will suffer."

Planning for Postwar World

William F. Russell, Dean of Teachers College, Columbia, and chairman of the National Citizenship Education Program, Washington, D. C., and Chester Rowell, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle and member of the American Youth Commission, both discussed planning for a postwar world.

An appeal for more realistic education was made by Dean Russell, as a means of fortifying young people against a repetition of the delusions which softened their parents following World War 1.

Mr. Rowell urged the importance of facing squarely the causes of failure of the last "peace" and of making sure that planning the next one would not be left to "soldiers and politicians."

In the set of resolutions passed at the final business session, the American Association of School Administrators pledged the use of the schools "in an all-out effort of the nation to defeat the enemies of free people and free institutions."

The association favors making school facilities available to adults as well as children, and providing training for defense industries, technical and professional work, also for "mental power, physical fitness, emotional stability," and the conservation and salvaging of vital materials.

Increased Federal Aid

It recommends increased Federal aid for schools in boom towns and in centers subject to air raids; and urges "the granting of priority rating for educational materials and supplies."

It also declared itself as standing for free advisory service to all young people under 20 in school and out, in relation to their part in the war effort; and pledged itself to stress "the obligation to sacrifice easy ways of life and achieve a genuine concern for the common welfare."

Among the needs of the schools recognized are: The improvement of health and guidance programs: a more thorough preparation for family life, for integrating vocational training and job experience; better co-ordination of all agencies to provide a complete program of education for the American people; salary adjustments to enable teachers to stay on the job in spite of mounting living costs; and co-ordination of Federal programs through clearing all educational activity via the United States Office of Education.

New officers for the coming year were announced as follows: President, Homer W. Anderson, Superintendent of Schools, St. Louis, Mo.; the retiring President, W. Howard Pillsbury, Superintendent of Schools, Schenectady, automatically becomes First Vice-President; second Vice-President, Charles H. Lake, Superintendent of Schools, Cleveland, Ohio; new member of Executive Committee, Worth McClure, Superintendent of Schools, Seattle.

Effectiveness Goal Upheld By Educators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — "Progressive" principles underlying the Progressive Education Association must be even more progressive in wartime in order to reach a major Association objective: to teach persons "to live effectively."

This is a main impression gained by hundreds of school teachers and administrators attending the Association's recent "Western National Conference" here.

Specifically, "we failed to include practical arts in our experiments"—experiments otherwise progressive or modern, for which the P. E. A. had become noted in education circles, it was pointed out by William B. Brown, director of curriculum for Los Angeles City Schools.

Like the rest of the nation, he suggested, the Association's adherents were caught asleep about the need for defense-job training even for those who in postwar years will go on to professional and white-collar jobs.

Modernization of Three R's

While every school system, conventional or progressive, must and is bending unprecedented effort to meet the demand for skilled and semi-skilled labor, wartime in no way must impede modernization of the three R's, the P. E. A.'s long-range project, declared Dr. Grayson N. Kefauver, dean of education at Stanford University and chairman of the conference in the Biltmore Hotel.

While warning that the war's preoccupations actually threaten delay to remolding of educational methods, Dr. Kefauver and others held that continuation of progressive education is particularly justified by results just announced for the eight-year experiment in some 30 high schools preparing students for college.

In that experiment, it was recalled, boys and girls educated under the more liberal or less restrictive high school courses under P. E. A. guidance surpassed those educated conventionally in every department except foreign languages and in the number of students put on probation.

To Live Effectively

Complimenting the Association, Dr. Walter Dexter, California's Superintendent of Public Instruction, declared: "Our schools were established to teach students to read, write, and figure. The progressive or modern instructors also teach them to live effectively. You have achieved splendid results.

"There is no particle of use in advocating democracy in business, in government, or on the street," he added, "unless we first discover and use democratic principles in our schools.

"Let us be liberal enough to assure progress, conservative enough to insure stability."

As defined by Dr. Kefauver, progressive education has no formula or pattern. If progressive education ever becomes limited to any one pattern, he said, "it will lose its pioneering nature and its just claim to the label 'progressive.'"

Further, he emphasized, good results under progressive education are being obtained through its cardinal point of individual treatment to different types of students, including aid in clothing and in home advice.

The several addresses and roundtables discussed how to improve education's contribution to the war effort and at the same time how to improve long-run methods of education.

Questions studied included: Shall the schools continue basically as they are? Shall we have 12-month schools? What would be the effect of a speed-up in colleges? Should it be extended to the secondary or high school? What community services can children and youth render? Is this the time for extensive programs of socially-useful work? Should teachers be drafted for this work?

Delegates catalogued pros and cons from dozens of experts and adjourned to return to their own school systems to push for progress in directions they believe sound.

Year's Top Movie Stars

Mac Julian

Gary Cooper and Joan Fontaine

Mr. Cooper is depicted in a scene from Sergeant York and inset gives profile of Miss Fontaine.

Fontaine, Cooper Win 'Oscars'; Crisp and Astor Best Support

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 27 (AP)—Joan Fontaine and Gary Cooper were given gold statuettes as the outstanding actress and actor of 1941 at the movies' first wartime awards meeting today.

Miss Fontaine won for her portrayal of a woman who lived in constant fear that her husband would kill her. The picture was "Suspicion," produced by RKO.

Mr. Cooper was acclaimed for his role as the World War's No. 1 hero, Sergeant (Alvin) York in the Warner Bros. picture of that name.

Other nominees for the best actress were her sister Olivia de Havilland; Bette Davis, already a two-time winner; Greer Garson and Barbara Stanwyck.

Other men nominees were Orson Welles, Cary Grant, Walter Huston and Robert Montgomery.

Twentieth Century-Fox won the best picture award for the first time since the Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Sciences began giving "Oscars" in 1928. The film was "How Green Was My Valley" and it won major honors for two of the men who helped make it great.

John Ford, now a lieutenant commander in the Navy, was awarded a gold statuette for his directorial work on the film, adapted from Richard Llewellyn's best selling book. Lieut. Commander Ford also won best directing "Oscars" in 1935 and 1940 for "The Informer" and "Grapes of Wrath."

Donald Crisp's work in "How Green Was My Valley" won him the award for the year's best male supporting role.

Mary Astor was proclaimed best supporting actress for Warner Brothers' "The Great Lie."

Lieut. Jimmy Stewart, in uniform, and Ginger Rogers, who won the 1940 "Oscars," made the presentations to Mr. Cooper, Miss Fontaine, Mr. Crisp and Miss Astor. Mr. Crisp, a World War veteran and a captain in the California State Guard, also was in uniform.

Orson Welles' "Citizen Kane," nominated for nine major and minor trophies, received only one—best original screen play. Mr. Welles and Herman J. Mankiewicz shared it.

Walt Disney as usual carried off special honors, for "Fantasia" and "Dumbo" and was given the Irving Thalberg Memorial Trophy for most consistently high production achievement.

Harry Segall received a statuette for the best original motion picture story "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," produced by Columbia.

For the best written screen play, Sidney Buchman and Seton I. Miller received statuettes. It also was "Here Comes Mr. Jordan."

Jack Benny, who played "Charlie's Aunt," was given a special "Oscar," draped in skirts, as "The Best Sweater Girl."

Other awards included:

Cinematography, black and white: a statuette to Arthur Miller, 20th Century-Fox, for "How Green Was My Valley"; color: Statuettes to Ernest Palmer and Ray Rennahan, 20th Century-Fox, for "Blood and Sand."

Set decoration, black and white: a certificate to Thomas Little, 20th Century-Fox, for "How Green Was My Valley." Color: a certificate to Edwan B. Willis, M. G. M., for "Blossoms in the Dust."

Art direction, black and white: statuettes to Richard Day and Nathan Juran, 20th Century-Fox, for "How Green Was My Valley." color: statuettes to Cedric Gibbons and Urie McCleary, M. G. M., for "Blossoms in the Dust."

Special effects: a plaque for Farciot Edouart and Gordon Jennings, Paramount, for photography in "I Wanted Wings," and a plaque to Louis Mesenkop, for sound effects in the same film.

Sound recording: a statuette to Jack Whitney, Alexander Korda, for "That Hamilton Woman."

Film Editing: a plaque to William Holmes, Warner Brothers, for "Sergeant York."

Best song: plaques to Jerome Kern for the music and Oscar Hammerstein II for the lyrics of "The Last Time I Saw Paris" from "Lady Be Good," M. G. M.

Best scoring of musical pictures: plaques to Frank Churchill and Oliver Wallace for Walt Disney's "Dumbo."

Best scoring of dramatic picture: a plaque to Bernard Herrmann, composer and conductor, "All That Money Can Buy," R. K. O.

Cartoon: a plaque for Walt Disney's Mickey Mouse picture, "Lend a Paw."

Two reel film: a plaque for "Main Street On the March," M. G. M.

One reel film: a plaque for "Of Pups and Puzzles," M. G. M.

Special awards were presented to Walt Disney, William Garrity, John A. Hawkins and the RCA Manufacturing Co. for the advancement of the use of sound in "Fantasia."

Leopold Stokowski and associates were given a special award for creation of a new form of visualized music in "Fantasia."

John Grierson, Film Commissioner of Canada, presented awards for documentary films to Rey Scott for "Kukan," film record of China's Struggle, and to the British Ministry of Information for "its vivid and dramatic presentation of the heroism of the R.A.F. for the documentary film "Target for Tonight." A special award for a documentary short was given the Canadian Film Board for "Churchill's Island."

This was the first time awards had been made for documentary films.

The meeting, starting with a banquet last night and continuing long past midnight, drew 1,600 persons, 300 more than ever turned out before.

The dinner, once called off because of the war but reinstated, lacked most of its usual glamour and fanfare. There were no searchlights outside. Men wore business suits or uniforms—many Army officers were guests. Feminine stars yielded little to the informality, however. They appeared in evening dress, adorned in furs, jewels, flowers.

La Follette Sees Loss Of British Loan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Anglo-American agreement on principles for a post-war settlement of accounts was interpreted by Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., (Prog.), of Wisconsin, yesterday as an assurance to Britain that it never will be called upon to repay lend-lease aid.

This assurance extended as well, Senator La Follette told the Senate, to other nations receiving weapons and supplies paid for from lend-lease funds which, approved or pending, aggregate $18,000,000,000.

The White House announced last Tuesday that an agreement had been reached with Britain providing that when the war is over such lend-lease implements as can be returned to this country shall be returned, if the United States wants them back. Otherwise, the settlement of the lend-lease account "shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries. . . ."

"We have entered in this agreement—or at least our Chief Executive has—that they will never be called upon to repay these large sums of money," Senator La Follette said.

He declared he intended no invidious comparison, but said Britain in two years of war had spent only about $26,800,000,000 while the United States' program now totaled $142,000,000,000.

Senator La Follette, along with Senators John A. Danaher (R), of Connecticut, and Robert A. Taft (R), of Ohio, questioned whether defense funds were not being appropriated more rapidly than was actually necessary, but an Appropriations Committee spokesman expressed the conviction that this was not the case.

However, Senator La Follette said he would rely on the Committee's judgment and vote for the pending $32,762,737,900 defense appropriation, which leaders put over until Monday for final action.

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D), of Tennessee, Chairman of the Subcommittee in charge of the bill, said official testimony on which the Committee relied was that virtually all of the proposed fund would be translated into actual production by the end of this year.

OCD Head Landis Is Accused Of Evading Defense Frill Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, today accused OCD Director James M. Landis, of "indirectly evading" the Congressional ban on "frills and furbelows" in civilian defense.

The Tennessee Senator contended that by use of other OCD funds for physical fitness, feature stories, library work, and an arts council headed by motion picture star Melvyn Douglas, Mr. Landis was ignoring an anti-frill amendment put on a $100,000,000 appropriation for gas masks and other protective equipment.

"You are using funds that come into your hands in another way for the very things prohibited by the law which we passed," Senator McKellar complained. "I got the idea that you were not going to proceed further with 'frills and furbelows.'"

Mr. Landis held that OCD morale-building activities were authorized by President Roosevelt's executive order setting up the OCD.

The exchange took place at a hearing of the Joint Congressional Economy Committee, headed by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia. At Committee request, Mr. Landis submitted a list of OCD employees receiving more than $2,500 with an explanation of their duties.

He did indicate that he did not approve of the present OCD method of rallying Americans by groups to defense. Instead of retaining the present youth section of the OCD, headed by Miss Jane Seaver, President of Student Government at Mt. Holyoke College last year, he told the Committee he intends to absorb her section in the regular activities of the defense organization.

"I do not like the idea of professional youth," he declared. "It indicates the gaps that exist between youth and age."

While arguing that there is also a necessity of fitting Negroes more closely into the war effort, Dean Landis agreed with Representative John Taber (R) of New York that "all races should be brought into the program as Americans." At the present time the OCD has a special Negro unit headed by Mrs. Crystal Bird Fausett, of Philadelphia.

The Committee dismissed briefly a discussion of Miss Mayris Chaney, recently retired OCD dancer, appointed by Mrs. Roosevelt.

"It is your opinion that dancing is in any way related to defense?" inquired Senator Byrd.

"At the present time," Mr. Landis replied, "I do not see it." He went on to explain that a situation might arise when dancing would be desirable to keep up morale in crowded air shelters. There is nothing left at OCD related to dancing," he told the Committee.

Senator McKellar asked if he thought "a person educated in dancing would escape a bomb any more than anyone else?" Dean Landis' reply was "no."

Queried about Melvyn Douglas, head of the OCD Arts Council, Mr. Landis insisted that his work in clearing requests to stars for defense services is not a duplication of work done either by the Hollywood Victory Committee or by Camp Shows, Inc. He said Mr. Douglas will get transportation costs and $10 a day when he is in Washington.

Mr. Landis said that Mrs. Betty Lindley, wife of Ernest Lindley, Washington newspaperman, who had been getting $5,600 at the OCD as Mrs. Roosevelt's assistant, retired when Mrs. Roosevelt did.

Commissioner Friend Holds 'Objector'

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27 (AP)—Elliston P. Morris, Quaker, charged with failing to register for Selective Service Feb. 16, was held in $2,500 bail here by United States Commissioner Norman J. Griffin, his personal friend for 20 years.

Mr. Morris, member of a wealthy Philadelphia family, said he had written the Government prior to Feb. 16 that he would not register because of his religious beliefs.

"Your conscience dictates what you shall do," Commissioner Griffin told him. "but my country and civilization dictates what I must do. Even though we have been friends for 20 years, I must hold you."

"We're still friends," said Mr. Morris and shook hands with the Commissioner.

Halifax Warns of Axis Aid In Anglo-American 'Smears'

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27 — America and Britain may win the war but they will fail to build the peace unless they stop "pulling one another apart" and circulating baseless "smears" about each other which have come direct from the Nazi "arsenal of lies," according to Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States.

In a speech before the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences here last night, the British Ambassador stressed that the only way to avoid the misunderstandings which followed 1918 was to build a solid groundwork of Anglo-American co-operation while the war was still being fought.

"We shall not sharpen the eagle's claws by tweaking feathers from his tail," he said. "If the lion's claws seem blunt to you, you will not sharpen them by giving his tail a twist."

The one-time Viceroy of India departed from his prepared text to declare that Britain would do everything in her power to insure fullest co-operation with India in battling the common Axis menace. He told reporters earlier that he was in accord with the views of Sir Stafford Cripps, new Government leader in the House of Commons, regarding freedom for India, declaring that "the British Government ought to make a decision on Indian's political freedom very soon."

Planes and Tanks Sent

With facts and figures, Lord Halifax repudiated the charges carried over the Nazi radio and whispered by appeasers by both the United States and Britain, that England was letting others do her fighting for her and had failed to convert all possible industry to war production.

Taking "appalling risks with the home front," he said, "Britain shipped 9,000 planes and 2,000 tanks overseas in 1941, some of the tanks playing a strong part in the defense of Moscow. The Russians were further aided, he added, when the Royal Air Force made its daylight sweeps over Western Europe last summer, drawing Nazi fighter forces from the eastern front and losing for Britain "about half the number of fighter pilots alone that we lost during the whole "Battle of Britain in 1940."

Lord Halifax recounted that 70 percent of the Empire's casualties on land had been borne by the British Isles, while the sea loss percentages were greater. To the statement that Britain sits comfortably behind 3,500,000 bayonets "in her island fortress," he replied that 2,000,000 of those soldiers were home guards, spare-time troops, modestly equipped, whose full-time work was in war industries. The other 1,500,000 are needed to defend the coasts against invasion and hold the "essential bridgehead for all offensive operations against Germany from the west."

Both Open to Criticism

Urging the British and American peoples to recognize frankly that there would be much to criticize about each other's war effort, the Ambassador suggested that, before stories were passed around and unsubstantiated criticisms indulged in, persons ask themselves the question put to Lord North by Burke, which was not, "Have you the right?" but, "Is it wise "

"We must take a pull on ourselves and stop pulling one another apart, let us leave that to Hitler," he added.

"History, as I read it, shows that Anglo-American co-operation is a plant that has strong roots but delicate flowers and fruit. Neither of us can afford to allow the enemy to sow tares around this plant. Our business is surely to feed and nourish it, to protect it from the chill winds of avoidable misunderstanding. If we do this, it is not unreasonable to hope that with God's blessing it will grow to a tree under whose spreading branches men may find security, peace and freedom, and which as the years pass will bring forth its fruits for the healing of the nation."

White Goods Dulled By Lack of Chlorine

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—New war casualties: dazzling white shirts.

Clamping drastic restrictions on uses of chlorine, the War Production Board today ordered a 50 per cent reduction in chlorine consumption for textile bleaching and barred its use in virtually all laundry operations and production of cosmetics and toilet preparations.

Most obvious effects of the curtailment—which WPB emphasized might later be made even more stringent—will be evident in white cloth, including women's light dresses, summer suits, and shirts. All will present a "natural white" appearance, somewhat yellowish in comparison with the bleached super-white of chlorine-treated goods.

Owners of private swimming pools will be limited to 25 per cent of the chlorine they used for sanitation purposes during the year ended last June 30.

"All civilian users are warned, however, that war demands are increasing and further restrictions on this vital chemical may be necessary," WPB declared.

Sugar Sold Back to Stores

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Large chain and independent food stores reported today that the housewife-with-a-conscience has been reselling her hoarded sugar to the grocers to help ease the shortage. Seven large chain-store companies said they were co-operating in the "Sugar-Sell-It-Back Campaign" suggested by Leon Henderson, Price Control Administrator, by instructing their managers to buy the sugar back at current retail prices.

This cotton sheet—washed, Linit-starched, ironed 87 times—shows no evidence of fabric wear, even under the microscope. It looks new, has linen-like finish. (Tests by United States Testing Co., Inc. Test No. 24747, Feb. 6, 1942.)

Everyday Sheet Washed 87 Times; No Sign of Wear

Rigid Laboratory Tests Reveal Linit-Starched Cotton Wears And Wears; Looks Like New

It's a wise homemaker who gives her sheets a light LINIT-starching. LINIT keeps sheets (in fact, everything washable) fresh and clean looking longer. It gives supple, smooth finish. It makes *cotton* sheets feel and look like linen. LINIT helps fine fabrics resist laundering wear.

Free! The helpful "LINIT LAUNDRY CHART". Write Corn Products Sales Company, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y., Dept. LS-5.

ALL GROCERS SELL LINIT

LINIT
PERFECT LAUNDRY STARCH
MAKES COTTON LOOK AND FEEL LIKE LINEN

PENETRATES THE FABRIC PROTECTS THE FIBRES

Crew Responded Like Veterans, Says Torpedoed Cutter's Officers

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Feb. 27 (Delayed) (AP)—The crew of the U. S. S. Alexander Hamilton conducted themselves like steady, unruffled navy veterans during the exciting moments after the Coast Guard cutter was torpedoed somewhere off the coast of Iceland, the vessel's officers said.

Although most of the crew was composed of recently enlisted men making their first trip to sea, the officers said no panic or confusion followed the terrific blast amidship.

The men, the officers said in warm praise of them, remained calm, and there was perfect discipline at all times. They ran immediately to battle stations after the torpedo struck. One of the first things they did was to set the mechanism of the Hamilton's supply of depth bombs on "safe" so they would not explode if the Hamilton sank and thus imperil men in lifeboats in the vicinity.

The officers, all of whom suffered only from shock and exposure, told the story of the attack by an unseen submarine from their beds in an army hospital somewhere in Iceland. They were:

Lieutenants F. W. Welch of Mt. Kisco, N. Y., and Allen Smith of New Smyrna Beach, Fla., and Ensigns Sidney K. Broussard of Cottonport, La., James B. Denny of Norfolk, Va., R. A. Kirstein of New York City and Lawrence Bradley of Los Angeles.

No one saw the submarine or torpedo, these men said, and there was no warning of the shattering blast which occurred beneath the engine room and caused scalding live steam from broken pipes to spurt up through the mid-section of the vessel.

Most of the injuries suffered by the crew resulted from steam and boiling water.

Ensign Broussard, who was acting as Officer of the Deck at the time, said the explosion occured on the starboard side of the ship at 1:15 p. m., shortly after the Hamilton had cast off from a navy supply ship she had been towing. The supply vessel had been disabled by engine trouble.

Ensign Broussard, who was on the port side, said: "All of the men ran to their battle stations and manned our guns. We fired two shots from one gun to attract attention and sent up flares."

The Hamilton listed badly to starboard, then sank deeper into the sea. It remained afloat, however, for man y hours. As the wrecked cutter was being towed into port, she suddenly turned turtle. A few gun shots from other ships sent her to the bottom. Although no one saw a sub nearby, the officers I interviewed were certain the Hamilton had been struck by a torpedo. Had it been a mine the vessel hit, they explained, the blast would have occurred outside—not inside—the ship.

One hundred and one men were taken off by an American destroyed which pulled alongside the crippled Hamilton. This destroyer was one of two only a few miles away.

The cutter was commanded by Commander A. G. Hall, of Hartford, Conn., who is safe aboard one of the rescue destroyers.

Temperance-Talking Playing Cards Disclaimed by W. C. T. U. Officials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—There seems to be a bit of a mystery about who has been distributing to the soldiers throughout the country packs of playing cards bearing on the back Shakespearean verses counseling temperance. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union wants it known that it had nothing to do with the cards.

The logic of the W. C. T. U. disclaimer is seen when it is remembered that this organization is as much opposed to gambling, and other forms of vice and intemperance as to the use of intoxicating beverages.

The W. C. T. U., it was announced from the headquarters here, hardly would use one medium of vice as an educational aid against another, although it does admit that the temperance verses in question "may do the soldiers some good."

Word about the cards came first from Robert Barry, public relations director of the National Distillers Products Corporation, who told a liquor dealers' dinner in Pottsville, Pa., that "500,000 decks of such cards are on order, presumably by the W. C. T. U." Later word indicated that the cards actually were being distributed.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, National W. C. T. U. President, asked about the statement that her organization was behind the playing card campaign, said, as she did in a letter to Mr. Barry: "The statement is without foundation and it is reasonable to ask that it be recalled. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has no relation to the project and no information concerning it save such as has been given out in liquor papers or in the press. Gambling is one of two harmful practices associated with alcohol and therefore could never be used by the W. C. T. U. as an educational aid."

Other temperance groups in the Chicago district similarly denied any knowledge of the promotion of the card campaign.

Royal Canadian School Graduates U. S. Airmen

HAGERSVILLE, Ont., Feb. 27 (AP)—Airmen from the United States who received their wings upon graduation from the R.C.A.F. No. 16 Service Flying Training School today included:

W. C. Bartlett, St. Joseph, Mo.; I. R. Moon, Lake City, Fla.; S. R. Bolich, Lowell, N. C.; P. K. Chambers, Long Beach, Calif.; R. D. Holmes, Stamford, Conn.; W. G. Pickens, San Antonio, Texas; G. E. Sanford, Potsdam, N. Y.; and J. Svejkar, Cleveland, Ohio.

Martha McChesney Berry

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 27 (AP)—Miss Martha McChesney Berry, who passed on here today, won national recognition as the founder of the Berry Schools at Rome, Ga., for southern mountain children.

Miss Berry was known to the mountaineers as the "Sunshine Lady." She gave up the comparatively easy life of an aristocratic Southern family to teach useful arts and crafts to the underprivileged.

She started the school in a log cabin 41 years ago. Today the Berry institution covers about 35,000 acres, has more than 100 buildings and a student body of over 1,000. Most of the students earn their small tuition fees by raising cattle and farming school lands.

President Calvin Coolidge bestowed upon her the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association Medal for distinguished service.

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES

Have them washed the "soft water way"

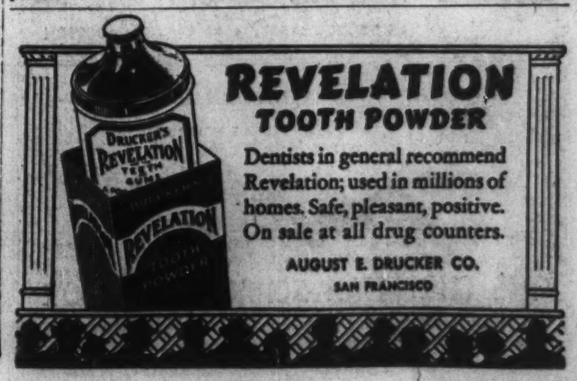
Work called for and delivered in all towns within a radius of 10 miles.

Dedham Custom Laundry
125 East Street, Dedham, Mass.
Dedham 0108

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Pittsburgh, Pa., Christian Science Church, preferably resident of Pittsburgh. Should have some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of four working days each week required. Commission basis. Open to man or woman.

Write Box W-42, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.



REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

Dentists in general recommend Revelation; used in millions of homes. Safe, pleasant, positive. On sale at all drug counters.

AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Camp Fire Girls' Program Taking on Definite Form

The Camp Fire Girls' "Service for Victory" program has now taken on definite form, and with the visit here next week of Mary F. Fiedler, National Associate Field Secretary, three "Institutes" will be held at which sponsors, interested mothers, and prospective group leaders may obtain instruction in the operation of the program.

The institutes include a talk and open discussion on how to apply the program to group meetings; how to make a recreation kit; how to lead songs and games and folk dances; some interesting nature hobbies and Camp Craft activities. They constitute an intensive three-hour training period for those who are already engaged in camp fire leadership or who would be willing to give their services in such work. Miss Fiedler is being assisted by Zillah E. Wells and Doris E. V. Foster, Field Executives, and by Sylvia E. Koose and Mrs. Katherine M. Willcomb, Field Secretaries.

The program involves five types of service: community co-operation, home service, preparedness, recreation, and democracy—the latter referring to the understanding of citizenship.

Many Jobs To Do

Girls are encouraged by the program to participate in every avenue of civilian defense, in distributing posters and pamphlets, doing messenger service, giving clerical help, aiding in salvage of waste, promoting the sale of defense stamps, collecting books for the armed forces, knitting, sewing, helping with fingerprinting for the American Women's Voluntary Services, raising money for United China Relief.

At home they are urged to take the responsibility for at least one meal a week, preferably while mother is out doing other volunteer work, and to plan a nutritionally well-balanced menu, do the marketing, cooking, and cleaning up. They are offered a Baby Care Course and are encouraged to learn the care of the younger children.

The instructions under the "Preparedness for Victory" head include:

"Be familiar with the emergency regulations that have been issued by the local OCD authorities and how to follow them.

Know Your Streets

"Know the streets in your own town or neighborhood and how to get to any given point quickly.

"Obey immediately your traffic officer and others in authority."

The first of the institutes is for persons located in Allston, Boston, Brighton, Brookline, Dorchester, Roslindale, Milton, Roxbury, West Roxbury, Charlestown, and Wellesley, and is to be held Monday at 7:30 p. m. in the Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, Boston.

The one for Brockton, Avon, Stoughton, Randolph, Hanson, and Plainville is set for Friday, March 6, at 7:30 p. m. in the Central Methodist Church, West Elm Street, Brockton; and on Saturday, March 7, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, there will be an institute in the First Methodist Church, Norwood Street, Everett, for persons in Malden, Melrose, Everett, Arlington, Revere, Somerville, Medford, Haverhill, Newburyport, Lawrence, Methuen, and Acton.

In addition to these institutes, Miss Fiedler has chosen Tuesday for two National "Introduction-to-Campfire" Courses for leaders; one at 9:30 a. m. in the United Church, Common Street, Walpole, and the other at 7 p. m. in the Day House, Day Street, Norwood.

Useful Work

In the "Call for Volunteers" issued by the National Council Camp Fire Girls, is a quotation from the pamphlet of the Child Study Association: "The best thought of our various youth organizations should be given to finding ways of directing into useful community work the young people's energies and enthusiasms and capacity for high devotion." The Service for Victory program, the Council states, is designed to answer this need.

The week of Miss Fiedler's visit commemorates the thirtieth anniversary of the National Camp Fire Girls' organization.

On Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock she will be the guest speaker at a meeting of the Greater Lynn Guardians' Association at the Camp Fire Headquarters, 19 Market Street, Lynn, her subject, "Program Building With Service for Victory."

To Speak in Arlington

Arlington will entertain her at a meeting of Blue Bird leaders and sponsors of the Junior Camp Fire organization at the home of Mrs. Clifford S. Britton, 92 Cedar Avenue, Arlington; and she will speak at an after-school rally of Camp Fire Girls of Arlington, Medford, and Somerville, at the Arlington First Methodist Church, Lowell Street.

The Greater Boston Senior Camp Fire Girls Horizon Clubs are making her their guest of honor at a meeting Saturday morning, March 7, at 10:15 in the Boston Y. W. C. A., where she will speak on "Beyond the Blue Horizon" and will present National Horizon Club charters to registered clubs.

R. J. Keller

Girls Learn How It Is Done

Camp Fire Girls make themselves useful by learning to care for baby, in connection with the "Service for Victory" program inaugurated by the National Council Camp Fire Girls. The baby doesn't seem to mind a bit.

Avery Talk in Milton Monday —Women Modify Bazaar Plan

The Milton Woman's Club will hear the third in the series of current events lectures by Eunice Harriett Avery on Monday in the club house at 2:15 p. m. The lecture will be preceded by a refreshment hour, with Mrs. Leonard Patton pouring and Mrs. C. John Walters and her committee in charge of hospitality.

Hostesses in the hall are to be Mrs. Alfred Beck, Jr., Mrs. Charles C. Gilman, Mrs. Harold Melvin, Mrs. William P. Melley, and Mrs. Reuben Gleason, Jr. Mrs. Howard W. Draper will preside at the business meeting.

Because of world conditions, the Club announces that the usual "Spring Bazaar" will be greatly modified. The first event of the "Modified Bazaar," will be a luncheon and fashion exhibit, in the club house, on Monday, March 9, at 2 o'clock. The fashion exhibit will be given by an exclusive Back Bay shop, and gowns will be ready for inspection by the club women after the luncheon. There will be music throughout the afternoon by the Mildred Martin trio.

The event is under the direction of the Activities committee, Mrs. Reuben Gleason, Jr., and the American Home committee, Mrs. Judson MacGregor, Chairman. Mrs. Edward Robinson will be the luncheon Chairman, and Mrs. Charles C. Gilman and Mrs. George Gallagher will have charge of tables and seating. Reservations must be made with Mrs. Judson MacGregor by March 2.

The other bazaar event will be on Monday, April 27, when there will be a dessert bridge in the auditorium at 1 o'clock.

From 10 o'clock to 6 o'clock that day, there will be a sale in the parlor and the foyer, with these tables: Domestic, Mrs. Edgar C. Wheeler; garden, Mrs. Christine Calderwood; wood, Mrs. C. John Walters; books, Mrs. George B. Dewson; treasures, Mrs. Benjamin R. Fuller and Mrs. George C. Crane.

This whole day will be in charge of the Activities committee. The parlor and the stage will be decorated by Mrs. Phillip Y. DeNormandie, Mrs. Seleck M. Sears, and Mrs. Howard S. Patterson.

For the benefit of her food table, Mrs. C. John Walters will sponsor a dessert bridge, on March 23, at 1 o'clock in the club house.

Unitarian Women to Confer

More than 150 New England women are expected to attend the monthly conference of Alliance Branches of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women when it meets on Monday at 10:30 a. m. in the First Church of Boston. Mrs. Homer T. Waterhouse of Kennebunk, Maine, New England Vice-President, will be in charge.

The speaker is to be the Rev. Robert A. Storer of the First Parish Church, Dorchester, on "Toward a Better Understanding of Youth."

Mr. Storer is known for his work in young people's leadership, having been active as a member of the board of the North End Union and of Dorchester House, and a council member of the Family Welfare Society and the Federal Arts Project Committee. He has served as adviser of the Boston Federation of the Young People's Religious Union and is now a member of the Scholarship Aid Committee of the American Unitarian Association.

Mrs. Moses H. Williams of Worcester is scheduled to speak on the work of the Post Office Mission. She is chairman of that committee.

The devotional service will be led by Mrs. Levi M. Bixby of Francistown, N. H.

Early Music Group To Hold Dinner

The Boston Society of Early Music is to hold its first dinner tonight at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, at 6:45 p. m.

Putnam Aldrich and Alfred Zighera, the Society's Artistic Directors, will play selections of after-dinner music, chosen by members as their favorites from previous programs.

The committee in charge includes David C. Crockett, Henry L. Mason, Jr., Mrs. Perry Miller, Mrs. Kenneth B. Murdock, Mrs. Alexander Steinert, and Mrs. A. C. Williams.

Women's Council Of B. U. to Meet

Winifred C. Cullis, Professor of Physiology at the University of London, will be honored by the Boston University's Women's Council at dinner Wednesday, at 6:45 in the University's Women's Building, 146 Commonwealth Avenue.

Professor Cullis will speak on "Women Doctors Do Man-Size Jobs in Britain." She is a Past President of the British Federation and of the International Federation of University Women and is at present in the United States as a speaker on the work British women are doing in social service.

Invited guests include: Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, and Mrs. Marsh, and Dr. Basil J. Mathews of the University's School of Theology and Mrs. Mathews.

Recently appointed officers of the Women's Council include: President, Mrs. Everett O. Fisk; First Vice-President, Mrs. Henry I. Harriman; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Leroy M. S. Miner; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Myron H. Clark; Recording Secretary, Mrs. William F. Rogers; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frank E. Roberts; Treasurer, Mrs. Howard W. Selby; Assistant Treasurer, Miss J. Grace Lamont; Historian, Mrs. Kenneth C. Reynolds.

Today on Short Waves

London—8:30 p. m.—London Letter. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Front Line Family. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQIO, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—"Wing Abroad." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Moscow—10:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.

Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—"Que Grande Hombre es mi Patron," comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—"Works Wonders." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc; 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—World Affairs (English).
8:00 p. m.—News of Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News of Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.

WRUW 11.87 (25.6m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, March 1

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc and 17.78mc, Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.79mc, Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, February 28

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W34B, Boston (44.3mc), and W30B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:30 p. m.—The Philadelphia Orchestra; Eugene Ormandy, Conductor.
4:15 p. m.—Network program.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Walter Kidder, baritone.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—"Brazil Presents"; Brazilian Symphonic Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"Russell Bennett's Notebook."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Siegfried Wagener.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Concert Album.
10:30 p. m.—Stars Over Manhattan.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Stabile's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Billy Keaton's Variety Show; David Cheskin's Orchestra; vocalists.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, March 1

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Solid Change In World Need For a Victory

Need for a positive program of world reconstruction as a means of achieving lasting victory was stressed by speakers in a panel discussion sponsored by the Massachusetts Committee of Federal Union in Pilgrim Hall last night. The Rev. Dr. Frederick M. Eliot, who presided, saw hope for this program in great spiritual undercurrents which are on the move today partly as a result of the world crisis.

Dr. Frederick L. Schuman, professor of political science, Williams College, attacked the Atlantic Charter as an attempt to put a somewhat better Humpty Dumpty back on a somewhat better wall. He described it as inadequate to appeal to the great masses of "neutral people" and others now under Axis domination, and upon whom, in his opinion, the course of the war during 1942 would largely depend.

Mrs. Philip J. Woodward, foreign policy chairman for Massachusetts in the League of Women Voters, urged international federation as a solution to political and economic problems which in the past have resulted in war.

Carlyle Morgan, editorial writer of The Christian Science Monitor, pointed out that the outlook for federation had been complicated by certain developments since the outbreak of war. Mr. Morgan felt, however, that common defense needs of the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations were clearing a path toward federation and that Britons might find in an Anglo-American federation a means of drawing not only these two countries, but the members of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom, closer together.

Basil Mathews, professor of world relations, Boston University, pointed to numerous notable achievements of the League of Nations as an indication of the feasibility of using that organization as a base for reconstruction efforts and as a possible starting point for the development of international federation.

A lively audience filled the hall, and contributed numerous questions and observations to the discussion.

Prices Remain Fairly Steady In Food Markets of Boston

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Excepting for lower prices for fish following resumption of operations by the trawlers, and a further increase in the chain store price for cooked hams, there is very little difference in today's food prices from those quoted a week ago in the market places of Metropolitan Boston.

Pork prices jumped so sharply that pork has been removed from the March list of Blue Stamp foods. Chain stores boosted their prices last week but held cooked hams where they had been the previous week—35 cents a pound for whole or half cooked hams. This week, however, the chains quoted 37 cents for cooked hams. Many independent stores lifted prices last week and held them unchanged this week-end.

Families taking part in the food stamp program learned today that the foods listed as available in March, with exception of pork, were the same as in February, according to the Surplus Marketing Administration.

Fish Lower

In seafoods the price of fresh fish is noticeably lower, due to larger receipts since the Boston fleet of trawlers resumed operations. The vessels were idle several weeks due to a dispute over war risk insurance. Activities were resumed on orders of the National War Labor Board. Supplies are not yet normal but trawlers have cut short the usual time they spend on the fishing grounds in order to rush fresh fish to the market. Lower prices are expected as the situation improves, unless further tie-ups develop.

Down town fish stores offer fresh cod and haddock at 2 to 4 cents less than a week ago. Haddock ranges from 15 to 18 cents a pound, and cod 15 to 16 cents. Steak cod is still high, quoted at 30 to 35 cents, but haddock fillet is 5 to 10 cents less than last week, at 40 cents or thereabouts.

Fresh mackerel continue to arrive in small quantities from southern points, and those retailers who have them ask up to 28 cents a pound for the best. Most other prices show little change, though fresh opened lobster meat jumped another 25 cents to $2.25 a pound.

Housewives who found time to shop around a bit found lower prices in some stores. Steak cod could be had as low as 19 cents in some suburban cut-price stores; halibut 29 cents; salmon 25 cents; haddock 12 cents; haddock fillets 23 cents; chilled mackerel 8 cents, and smelts 15 cents.

Pork loins for roasting are commonly quoted at 27 to 29 cents today, and in some cases a bit more. A few isolated cases were found by the writer where cut-price stores were featuring pork loins as a "leader" to induce business, as low as 22 to 23 cents a pound, but limited to Friday only. Smoked hams are 33 to 35 cents as a rule.

Beef prices are steady with chains still offering a selected group of steaks and roasts at 35 cents a pound, though some cut-price stores outdo the bigger chains by offering as specials a similar selection at 29 to 31 cents a pound. Lamb legs range from 27 to 31 cents a pound, with an occasional "special" offered as low as 25 cents for Friday only.

Poultry prices show little change, turkeys ranging from 37 to 43 cents a pound; chickens 25 to 42 and fowl 25 to 35.

Rhubarb Available

In vegetables and fruits, hothouse rhubarb continues available and is today priced around 12 to 15 cents a pound in many stores. Green and wax beans are offered in down town stores at 23 cents a pound; carrots and beets 15 cents for two bunches; cabbage 2 cents a pound for new and twice that for old; green peas 19 to 23 cents for two pounds; blue hubbard squash 10 cents for three pounds, and Maine potatoes as low as 35 cents a peck, ranging up from that level.

Strawberries are less plentiful and commonly bring 25 cents a pint basket today with some stores asking more. Bananas are available as low as 25 cents for three pounds; pineapple 17 cents each; alligator pears 10 to 20 cents each, and grapes 15 cents a pound. Grapefruit and oranges are possibly a bit higher, with grapefruit commonly four for 23 or 25 cents and oranges ranging from 15 to 37 cents a dozen for Floridas and 20 to 50 cents for Californias.

Best Buys Listed

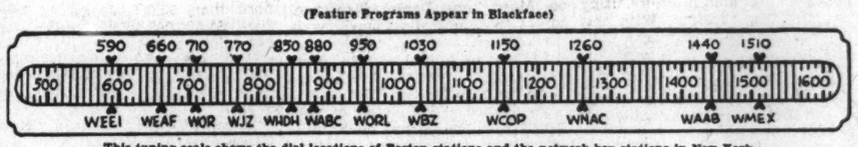
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration's advice to week-end food shoppers in the Boston area:

"Small stewing chickens, broilers, fryers and 12 to 16-pound turkey toms the best poultry buys;

"Broccoli, carrots, new cabbage, Rhubarb, lettuce, apples, oranges and grapefruit the best buys in fresh vegetables and fruits."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce";	"Against the Storm";	Philadelphia Orchestra;	Sports and Music
3:15	Jobs for Victory	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Sports and Music
3:30	News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	ductor	Sports and Music
3:45	Studio Speakers	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Philadelphia Orchestra;	Sports and Music
4:00	Olga Coelho, songs;	Arthur Tracey, songs	"Backstage Wife";	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Sports and Music
4:15	Josef Cherniavsky's	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30	Musical Camera	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Harper House"; drama
4:45	Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Sketch	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	'Jack Armstrong'; drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs.	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Poivere's Orchestra
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; talk	"The Town Crier"; talk
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Langworth Concert Orch
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	Garden Talk	News of the World	F. Cuhel, News; Music	Five Star News; Defense
7:30	"How'm I Doin'?";	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Dance Orchestra
7:45	Bob Hawk; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Allen Roth's Orchestra
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	Wheeler - Ladd, come-	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News";	"PM" Reporter
8:15	"War Citation,"	dians; songs; guest	Graham; orchestra	Col. Robert L. Whipple	Singing Legionnaires
8:30	drama; guests; or-	Milton Berle, Shirley	"Information, Please";	Russell Bennett's Note-	The Lyric Theater
8:45	chestra; E. Davis	Ross; guest; orchestra	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	book	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	
9:30	First Nighter; B.	March of Time	Party; Louise Massey;	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:45	Luddy, L. Tremayne	March of Time; News	Singing Westerners; or.	"Miss Meade's Children"	"Classical Album"
10:00	Ransom Sherman;	"Party Line"; variety	Captain Flag gand Ser-	Network Sports	Olympics-Baltimore
10:15	com.; sk.; music.	First Piano Quartet	geant Quirt; drama	Network Sports	hockey game
10:30	"A World at War"	News Commentators	"The Night of Feb. 27";	Network Sports	Olympics-Baltimore game
10:45	News; Sports	Income Tax; Defense	orchestra; vocalists	Network Sports	Five Star News
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Glen Miller's Orchestra
11:15	Weather; Leighton	Music You Want	Local news; Male Qu'r't	Dance Orchestra	Don Poivere's Orchestra
11:30	Noble's Or.; Mas-	Music You Want	"Unlimited Horizons";	Billy Keaton's Variety	Day's End; music
11:45	ter Works of Music	Music You Want	dramatization	Show; orchestra; songs.	Music; News

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock";	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	"Musical Clock"; News.	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; News	Reveille Roundup	"Singing Neighbor"	News Service	
7:45	News; War summ'ry	News	"Good Morning"; music	Organ Recital	
8:00	News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Right Belle"; music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News.	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30	Carl Moore Variety	Headline News; Music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45	Show; News	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Sterling Young's Orch.
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Studio program
9:15	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round; music.	Studio program
9:30	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round; Talk	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45	500 Presents	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00	"March of Youth";	"Milliwheel"; music	Reflections in Rhythm;	Baritone; organ	Studio program
10:15	play; music; games	News; Music	orchestra; vocalists	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Concert in the Park	Rakov's Orchestra	Allen Prescott's Orch.	"Rainbow House"; youth	Shopping News
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Rakov's Orchestra	Interior Decorating	show with Bob Emery	Shopping News
11:00	News; R. O. Garber	The Band Played On	"Lincoln Highway";	BBC News	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:15	American Folklore	The Band Played On	dramatic sketch	Studio Speaker	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:30	Strike Up the Band	Arthur Ward, songs	America the Free; Vic-	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	Gardener's Clinic	Richard Liebert, organ	tor Arden's Or.; chorus	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00	Theater of Today	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	"Boston's Future"; talk	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15	Ellen Drew	Farm"	"Consumer's Time"	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Commissioning cruiser	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; speakers; orch.	San Juan; speakers	"Italian Melodies"	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00	News	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	News Service	Lani McIntire's Orch.	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs	Chick Mauthe's Orch.	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Women's Press Club	Contrasts in Melody	"Call to Youth"; talk	Colonial Network Orch.	Ann Bromberg, soprano
1:45	Philippine Cable	News Service	"Hits and Bits"	Colonial Network Orch.	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera;	U. S. Marine Band	Women's Press Club of	Victory Program
2:15	Books	Verdi's "The Masked	U. S. Marine Band	New York; speakers	Victory Program
2:30	Brush Creek Follies	Ball"; Giovanni Marti-	Matinee in Rhythm	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45	Brush Creek Follies	nelli; Richard Bonelli	Matinee in Rhythm	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Five Star News
3:00	Country Journal	Stella Roman; Bruna	Patti Chapin, songs	Network program	Sports results
3:15	Country Journal	Castagna; Josephine	Parent-Teachers Assn.	Network program	Sports results
3:30	United We Stand	Antoine; Norman Cor-	"Music for Everyone";	"Carolina Playmakers";	Sports results
3:45	United We Stand	don; Nicola Moscona;	string orchestra; News	Univ. of No. Carolina	Sports results
4:00	"Young Americans	George Cehanovsky;	"Down Mexico Way";	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports results
4:15	in the Making"	Ettore Panizza, con-	music; drama	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports results
4:30	News; Cherniavsky's	ductor	"Air Youth of America";	Sports Matinee	Arthur Frechette, piano
4:45	Musical Camera	Metropolitan Opera	"Melodic Strings"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:00	Cleveland Symphony	Verdi's "Masked Ball";	Dramatic sketch	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Melody Mirror
5:15	Orchestra; Artur	Opera; Music	Dramatic sketch	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Melody Mirror
5:30	Rodzinski, con-	Erskine Hawkin's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Melody Mirror
5:45	ductor	News; Herb Lewis, songs	War Reporter	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	Erskine Hawkin's Orch.	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Poivere's Orchestra
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier
6:30	Bill Cunningham	Sports Digest; Defense	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00	"This Is War"; Nor-	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama.
7:15	man Corwin; drama	Norman Corwin, dir.	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Norman Corwin, direct'r
7:30	"Calling Pan Amer-	"Ellery Queen"; mystery	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Ray Noble's Orchestra
7:45	ica"; folksongs	drama	Concert Miniatures	"Inside of Sports"	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet";	"Abie's Irish Rose";	"Treasure Hour of Song";	Jan Garber's Music
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	comedy sketch	Josephine Tumina	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	"Hobby Lobby"; D.	"Swap Night"; H. Allen	"Truth or Consequences";	Chicago Theater; spe-	101st Vets. Ass'n; Songs
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	Smith, conductor	quiz program	cialty; "My Maryland"	Beechwood Quartet
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Frontline Headlines	National Barn Dance;	Marian Claire, soprano;	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	John Brownlee, baritone	
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Rochester Civic Orch.	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Dance Orchestra	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45	"Saturday Night	Rochester Civic Orch.	Orchestra; Guest	Dance Orchestra	
10:00	Serenade"; music	Bob Ripley; "Believe It	Sports Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News	Olympics-Baltimore
10:15	Public Affairs	or Not"	Male Quartet	America Preferred; Elisa-	hockey game
10:30	Sports program	"Remember Pearl Har-	Ted Steele; Sports	beth Schumann, sopr'no	Hockey game; News
10:45	News; Sports	bor"; orch.; speakers	Ted Steele's Studio Club	News Service	U. S. Marine Band
11:00	John T. Frederick	News; Music	News Service	"California Melodies";	Freddy Martin's Orch.
11:15	Weather; Leighton	Dance Orchestra	Local News; Music	orchestra; soloist	Don Poivere's Orchestra
11:30	Noble's Or.; Glen	Dance Orchestra	Riverboat Revels; Pete	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Gray's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Brescia's Orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Day's End; News

'Crown' Chair At Antiques Exposition

A replica of the British Coronation Chair on which Kings of England have been crowned for more than six centuries will feature the New England Antiques Exposition, to be held March 2 to March 5, at the Copley-Plaza.

Crown jewels of England, also in replica, will add to that portion of the exhibition prepared by Bundles for America, Inc., and Bundles for Britain, Inc.

The Coronation Throne Chair was designed to the order of King Edward I in 1297 by Master Adam, his goldsmith, and decorated by Master Walter, his painter.

The original of the Chair stands in Westminster Abbey, ready to be placed in the choir on coronation days.

More than 50 of the East's antique dealers and collectors are to be represented at the New England Exposition next month. George L. Tilden of Northboro will show a pair of blown three-mould pitchers in blue sandwich with sunbursts and herringbone design. Historical blue Staffordshire with views from all over America, and a set of Staffordshire blue Commodore McDonough's Victory, will be displayed by Howe's House of Antiques, while Mrs. Naomi E. Foss of Lynn will exhibit an impressive collection of blue Staffordshire China along with pattern and colored glass.

Printers Buy Bonds

The Board of Trustees of Boston Typographical Union No. 13 announced today the purchase of defense bonds to the amount of $2,000. The International Typographical Union, according to J. Arthur Moriarty, secretary treasurer of the Boston local, has to the present time invested $238,000 in these bonds.

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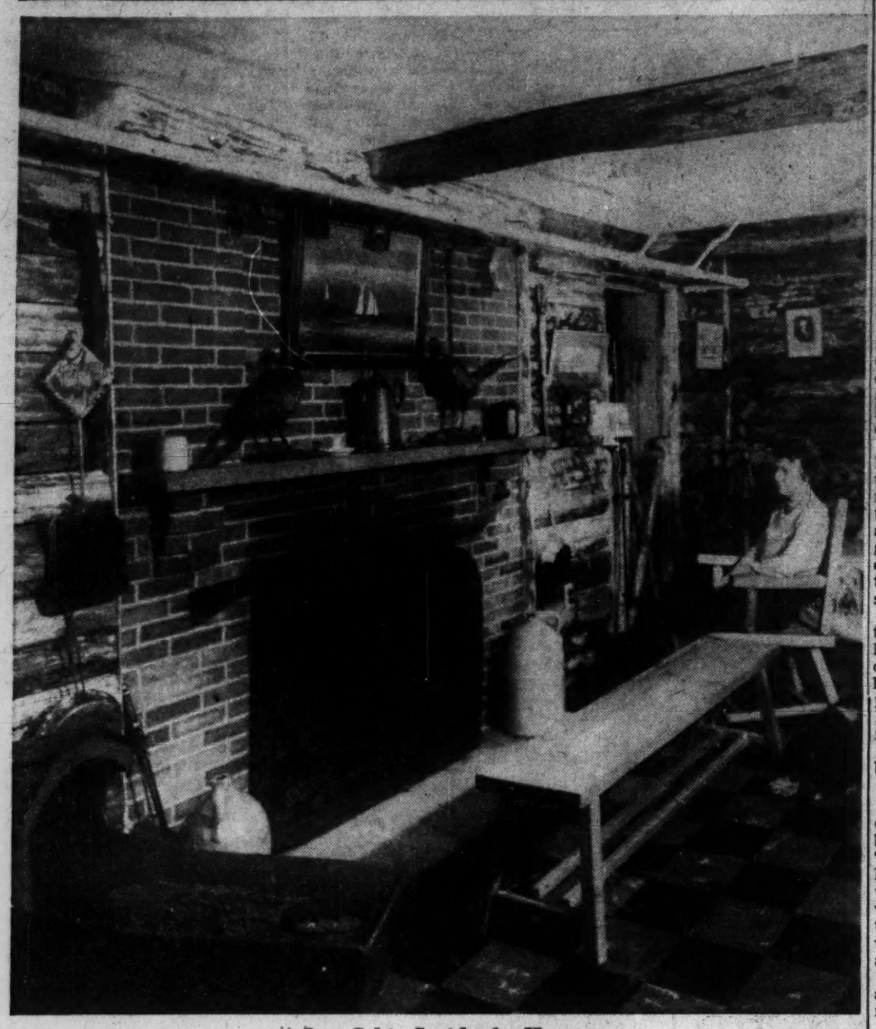


A Log Cabin Inside the House

This scene could be laid in a summer camp in the Maine woods. Actually, it is a recreation room in the Cape Cod home of O. L. Knapp of Clarke Road, Needham, which is typical of a family trend to re-emphasize the importance of basement rumpus rooms for "blackout" purposes. This room was refinished by the Walpole Woodworkers of Walpole, Mass. It is made of real log sheathing and can be put in place by anyone handy with the saw and hammer.

Fiscal Parley Is Scene Of Lively Climax

Boston's pressing fiscal dilemma was b rought dramatically to the front today when, in an unexpected climax to City Council hearings on the 1942 budget, Henry P. Dreyer, a Dorchester small landlord, walked in and told the City fathers that he going bankrupt unless local taxes are reduced.

Mr. Dreyer's forthright remarks aroused repeated challenges from Councilors, some of whom defended the status quo of expenditures and demanded to know exactly how and where Mr. Dreyer would cut the budget.

"I'm going into bankruptcy unless you gentlemen do something to reduce the budget and the tax rate," declared Mr. Dreyer, with the explanation that he has 11 tenanted houses in Dorchester. He was given a hearing before the Councilmanic Committee on Appropriations in its annual budgetary session for taxpayers.

"When I get a dollar from a tenant," Mr. Dreyer continued, "I have to come to City Hall and shell out 60 cents of it in taxes on my houses. Then I have to pay for repairs. I'm going bankrupt and Boston as a City is going bankrupt because of high taxes."

"How would you cut this budget?" challenged a Councilor.

More Working

"I would make reductions tiin every single department," shot back the white-haired witness. "You have City employees doing litte or nothing. They should go to work. If every City employee would really work like people have to do in private business, we would not have to fill vacancies and the budget would go down."

"Don't you know that the fire and police departments are undermanned . . ." began a Councilor.

"They are not undermanned if everybody works. They don't work hard enough. There are too many employees in Washington, too."

This brought a chuckle from his hearers.

"I'm serious," he declared. "This is no laughing matter."

"Don't you know that Mayor Tobin has reduced maintenance costs by a couple of million dollars, partly by a 'no-hiring' policy?" asked Councilor Charles I. Taylor, of Roxbury, who sometimes has spoken for the Mayor in the Council.

Right Step

"I do, and that's a fine step in the right direction," came the reply. "But I still say we need executives who will see that all public employees do a real day's work every day."

"Don't you know that we have high taxes partly because the tax base has shrunk in 10 years from more than $2,000,000,000 to less than $1,500,000,000?" interposed Councilor Taylor.

"Yes, and you are going to lose a lot more taxable property if you don't cut taxes," responded Mr. Dreyer.

"Don't you know we have high taxes partly because Boston has to help pay the Boston Elevated Railway deficit and the State tax?" insisted Mr. Taylor.

"Yes, and it's all wrong. But we are going bankrupt unless we reduce expenditures."

"Where can you put your finger on a place to cut this budget?" asked Mr. Taylor.

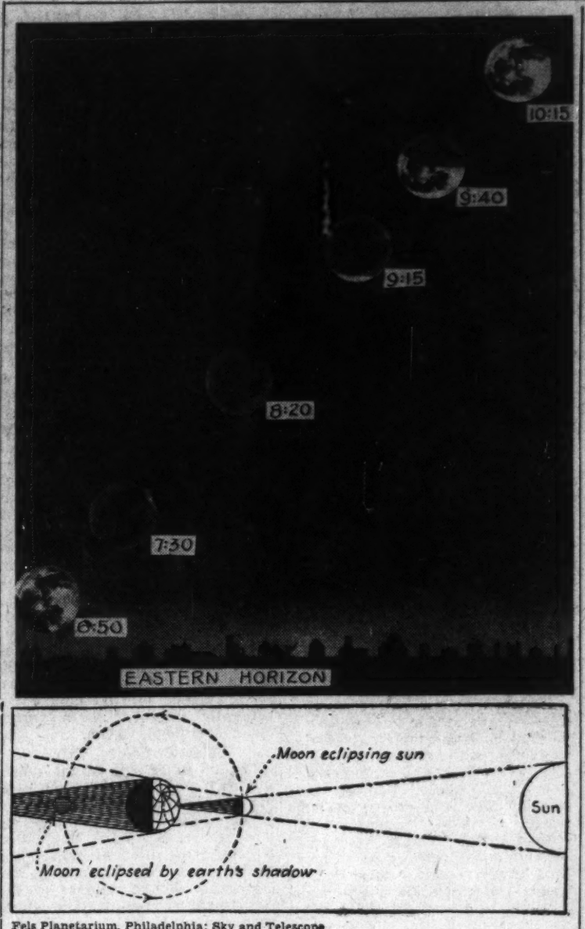
"We could cut salaries of some highly paid officials."

"Name some overpaid officials," pressed Mr. Taylor.

"I'm not that close to it, but you are," answered Mr. Dreyer.

Thus was sketched—in the predicament of one individual substantial taxpayer facing the City fathers—Boston's basic financial dilemma. Property owners are seriously harassed by high taxes. Some have gone bankrupt. Some think they face bankruptcy.

On the other hand, City Councilors say they can't find any place to cut the budget. Mayor Tobin says he can't cut the budget. Nobody in power cuts the budget. Department heads say they should have more money. And so, taxes stay high, at around $40 per $1,000 valuation.



Fels Planetarium, Philadelphia; Sky and Telescope

The Moon Goes Into an Eclipse

Upper: A photo-diagram showing various stages of the lunar eclipse which will be visible largely in eastern United States on March 2.

Lower: A diagram showing how the eclipse will be accomplished. As the moon rises it will appear less bright than usual because it already will be immersed in the penumbra of the earth's shadow (see cone of dashes at left of the earth). A little later as the moon moves into the principal shadow (umbra) of the earth (see shaded cone on the left of the earth), a dark segment of a circle will appear on the moon's surface which will increase until the moon is covered. On March 16, the new moon will cast its shadow on the earth and cause a partial eclipse of the sun, indicated in the diagram, which will be visible in the southern Pacific Ocean. The diagram is not to scale.

Rhode Island State College Plans to Hold Model Congress

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27—Nineteen colleges from North Carolina to Maine have accepted invitations to send delegates to a Model Congress to be held March 26 and 27 at Rhode Island State College in Kingston.

The unusually large response to the invitations apparently reflects an awakened public interest in the mechanics of legislation brought about by the war, Prof. George E. Brooks, director of debate at the State College, said this week.

Rhode Island State has had a long experience in conducting model legislatures. Each summer for several years a "Boys' State" has been held on the campus through co-operation of the American Legion. The youths participating are divided into political parties. Legislative sessions modelled on those of the R. I. General Assembly are held and State officers elected at a campus election.

The Model Congress similarly will be conducted as nearly like the Congress in Washington as possible with two branches, House and Senate, debating and acting upon measures.

Institutions which have agreed to send delegates to the Congress are: Harvard, Tufts, Williams, Boston College, Boston University, University of Maine, Bates, Rhode Island College of Education, St. Joseph's, Rutgers, Worcester State Teachers' College, American International College, Massachusetts State College, Princeton, Winthrop College of North Carolina, Rivier of New Hampshire, Framingham State Teachers' College and Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Sale of Fireworks

A long list of organizations were added this week to those already supporting the measure now awaiting action in the Legislature which would ban retail sale of fireworks in Rhode Island.

The Providence Medical Society, the R. I. Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Federation of Women's Clubs and the Rhode Island Fire Chiefs' Association were among those indorsing the bill.

The Providence Chamber of Commerce, pointing out that it had supported similar measures unsuccessfully in former years, expressed the hope that the pending bill would be enacted.

The measure was introduced jointly in the House by a Republican and a Democratic Representative.

Evacuation Plans

Evacuation plans for the area in Providence marked as a danger area by military authorities moved a step nearer completion this week. The Evacuation Marshal, James H. Foley, announced a census of the area had been completed.

Nearly 10,000 persons eligible for evacuation were counted. These include all children under 16 years of age, mothers of children under 5, blind persons, elderly persons and others who require special attention, plus some adults who would be assigned to care for unattended children.

Mr. Foley pointed out that 81.8 per cent of those eligible had signified a willingness to leave and he urged that those who were reluctant to register for evacuation change their minds before the registration day is held.

The area proscribed as dangerous includes all of the South Providence section, roughly from the shore of the bay one mile inland. In this area is a large concentration of oil tanks.

Mr. Foley's committee proposes to provide transportation for all the evacuees, temporary shelter and meals at a temporary station inland, and finally semi-permanent dwelling places in safe inland sections.

The registration will be held at 10 public schools and two Roman Catholic schools in the section. A metal identification tag will be given to each registered person. The name, religion, address and other pertinent data for each individual will be kept on the registry file.

Moon to Stage Its Blackout Early on the Night of March 2

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If you wish to see how recent blackouts may have appeared to the Man in the Moon, cast your eyes toward the eastern sky at 6:46 p. m., E. W. T., on March 2. As the moon becomes visible above the horizon its face already will be partially covered by an eclipse—started 15 minutes before—which will reach totality as the moon climbs the arch of the sky.

If you have a small telescope or a pair of powerful binoculars you also may get at least a faint view of the new comet recently discovered by Dr. F. L. Whipple of the Harvard Observatory. It will appear just west of where the moon will rise.

The lunar eclipse, to be visible for the most part in eastern United States, is one of two scheduled for 1942. The other, to occur on Aug. 25, will be observable over the entire continent.

At the moon's distance from the earth, the cone-shaped shadow of the earth has a diameter of about 6,000 miles, and on Monday, the moon will pass through the shadow slightly south of the center, requiring about 3½ hours to make the trip.

When the moon first is seen, it will have a noticeable "bite" taken from its lower left-hand edge. By 7:33 p. m. the bite will have engulfed the entire moon, and the total phase of the eclipse will begin. The moon will be closest to the center of the shadow of the earth at 8:22 p. m., and one edge (just about at the bottom) will begin to emerge at 9:10. By 10:12 the moon will have completely emerged from the shadow and will appear quite normal for the rest of the night.

A lunar eclipse is actually a double eclipse, with the earth as the principal actor. The earth not only shadows the light reflected on the moon by the sun, but a person on the moon would also see an eclipse of the sun as the earth moved across its face.

Inasmuch as the earth is a solid body, one might expect its shadow to be quite dark, but the earth's envelope of atmosphere prevents this. The spherical shell of air acts somewhat as a spherical lens, to bend the light of the sun which is just skimming past the edges, and turn some of it into the shadow. The molecules of the air are of the proper size to scatter blue light, and to permit only the red portion of the sun's light to pass through—to be bent into the shadow. As a result, during a total eclipse of the moon, the moon never fully disappears, but appears in reddish brown color, because it is illuminated by the red light which has been able to get through the earth's atmosphere and be bent into the cone of the shadow.

Home Accessories Firms Feel New Demand

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The war may have halted new house building, but it's giving renewed impetus to the more or less idle accessories of existing dwellings such as basement recreation rooms.

Ping-pong tables are being dusted off, recreation room floors are getting a new coating of rubber tile, stoves of various kinds are being moved in and basement closets filled with everyday utilities such as matches and canned goods ordinarily stored in kitchen cabinets.

The recreation, or "rumpus," room in many instances has become the "blackout" room, where the family can retire with all the convenience of home at hand when and if the air raids come.

Not in every case, however, can the basement room qualify as the family shelter during air raids. A great deal depends upon the rumpus room's location, whether it opens out into the rear yard as a first-floor room does, or whether it sides up to the solid walls and concrete reinforced foundations of an attached garage which provide excellent protection against bomb blasts. That is something the family should discuss with the local air warden.

For blackout purposes the recreation room is usually ideal, since only a few slits of light ordinarily penetrate to the outside. These can be easily blacked out. That is why New Englanders are glorifying the rumpus room into a secondary living and utility quarters.

Five to 10 years ago, the rumpus room in the basement was "the thing" for new homes. It borrowed much of its popularity from the ping-pong fad. A new house without this utility space was like an automobile without knee action.

During the two years prior to the declaration of war upon Japan, ping-pong went into a mild decline, followed by less and less emphasis upon rumpus rooms. With builders focusing upon low-cost housing, the recreation room was left out of the great bulk of new construction as an economy measure.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

But the recreation room is undoubtedly in the ascendancy again with such companies as the Walpole Woodworkers of Walpole, Mass., turning their genius to making the utility room a thing of rustic beauty, as well as a practical asset to home owners.

The Woodworkers are concentrating on log cabin interiors, using real pine log sheating. With this material, the home owner can have a genuine log cabin right inside his house. Because the facings are those of real logs with all the knots and characteristics of the real thing, the recreation room has the charm and rustic simplicity of the forest.

Do not confuse this material with the artificially milled so-called log cabin siding, the company warned. It can be installed easily by anyone handy with the hammer and saw. The revived popularity of recreation rooms is bringing considerable business to the Woodworkers which was started years back as an unemployment project in the fence business and have since expanded into prefabricated housing, recreation rooms and summer cabins and camps.

But the recreation room takes on many variations these days according to the whims of the owners. One ship room has a floor that gives the impression of a rolling ship when you walk over it. This may not be desirable in a blackout, but it indicates the lengths to which families will go in order to carry out a recreation room motif.

One of the prize recreation rooms belongs to O. L. Knapp of Clarke Road, Needham, which was done with log sheating to simulate a living room in a summer camp. The ceiling is beamed with heavy logs. A rustic gateway lets the guest into the room instead of a door. An entrance hall at the foot of the cellar stairs is carried out in the same log-cabin style with rustic benches and chairs.

The part that real estate interests may take in defense preparations will feature discussions at the dinner meeting of the Real Estate Brokers Board of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange next Thursday at the Hotel Vendome.

An interesting program has been arranged by Charles W. Bowker, Chairman of the Brokers Board, for what is expected to be a capacity audience. Leading speaker will be Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Director of the Protection Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Noted House on Market

Royal Barry Wills' Life Magazine prize home, built three years ago in Homer T. Brown's Chestnut Hill development, is on the market again. The eight rooms, arranged in traditional Wills style to provide complete privacy for individual family members, make up a dwelling that won the national award for compact design in the brackets of $5,000 to $6,000-a-year income families.

The floor plan has always been held up as the masterful example of good design. As one enters the front hall, the living room is straight ahead in the rear. The stairway is directly to the left and an office or study leads out of the hall to the right with a definite separation between the hall and study door.

At the end of the hall to the left is a corridor leading to the kitchen. Off this corridor is the maid's room and bath. Thus the maid has ready access to the front door and the kitchen without passing through any of the other downstairs rooms. The kitchen pushes out into a breezeway having light and air from two opposite sides.

In the basement is one of the longest recreation rooms in Greater Boston, 35 feet. There are three chambers and two baths on the second floor.

Tubes Stations Named

Salvage stations for collection of empty toothpaste and other collapsible metal tubes will be set up in 2,300 drug stores of Massachusetts, Gurth Chambers, Director of the Salvage division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety announced today.

Householders were asked to bring old tubes back to the drug stores when they make new purchases.

"The War Production Board has approved a plan submitted by the Collapsible Tube Manufacturers Association and the Packing Institute to reclaim old toothpaste, toiletry, and shaving cream tubes," Mr. Chambers explained. All Massachusetts druggists are being mobilized for the collection by the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association.

Complaints that some persons have sought to leave tin cans at drug stores, creating a disposal problem for the druggists, were registered with Mr. Chambers by Attorney Samuel Silverman of Boston, Counsel for the Association. Cans are not wanted.

Although difficult to reclaim without considerable hand labor, collapsible tubes are a potential source of much-needed critical metals, since they are made from alloys, containing lead, copper and tin.

Salvage by Tobin

Salvage, like charity, begins at home, the City of Boston appeared to have decided today when Mayor Maurice J. Tobin cleaned out the City Hall attic and sold 3,800 pounds—more than a ton—of old newspapers to a junk man.

Town Deprived of Water

PORTLAND, Conn., Feb. 27 (AP)—A main broke here early today, depriving this town of 4,300 persons of water, but repair crews who went to work on the break immediately hoped to restore service by nightfall.

Maine Man in New Post

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 27 (AP)—Resigning as principal of Richmond High School, Larry H. Arber today accepted a position with the Maine civilian defense organization as supervisor of instruction in air-raid protection and director of the speakers' bureau. A graduate of the chemical warfare school at Edgewood, Md., Mr. Arber also will organize and co-ordinate the work of all Maine graduates of the Maryland school.

Blackout Cuts 'Overhead' Costs

Blackouts occasionally have their silver linings, too. An Ipswich resident, informed by a patrolling air-raid warden during last night's North Shore blackout test that a light showed from an attic window, hustled upstairs to turn it off. Apparently it had been burning steadily since the last person visited the attic—some three weeks ago!

Over in the neighboring town of Danvers, only one infraction of blackout rules was reported. Dropping over for a little nap just prior to the test, a householder was awakened when an alert warden found the lights in her home burning three minutes after the 9 o'clock deadline. She promptly complied with his request—and all was darkness!

DUXBURY
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For Sale—A property with 45 acres of land and substantial buildings. A fine residence or very suitable for boys' or girls' school. Level fields, beautiful elms and other trees, wooded hills with fine views. Desirable and central location. Easy terms to the right parties. One hour to Boston. Low tax rate.
For information regarding Duxbury Real Estate apply to Percy L. Walker, Realtor, Duxbury, Mass.
Tel. Duxbury 120

ROYAL BARRY WILLS DESIGNED HOME FOR SALE

Bordering the Worcester Turnpike in Brookline's beautiful Chestnut Hill district (opposite The Christian Science Benevolent Association) eight rooms arranged in the masterful Wills fashion; three full baths, two-car garage, breezeway kitchen. Study, maid's room and bath are on first floor. Thirty-five foot recreation room in basement. Mrs. JOHN HENRY WEEKS, 82 Fairway Road, Brookline, Mass.

TURBAN-WAV THE NEW PERMANENT

Has been tested in our salon and found to be lasting and thoroughly satisfactory for the most difficult hair. Does not discolor white hair.
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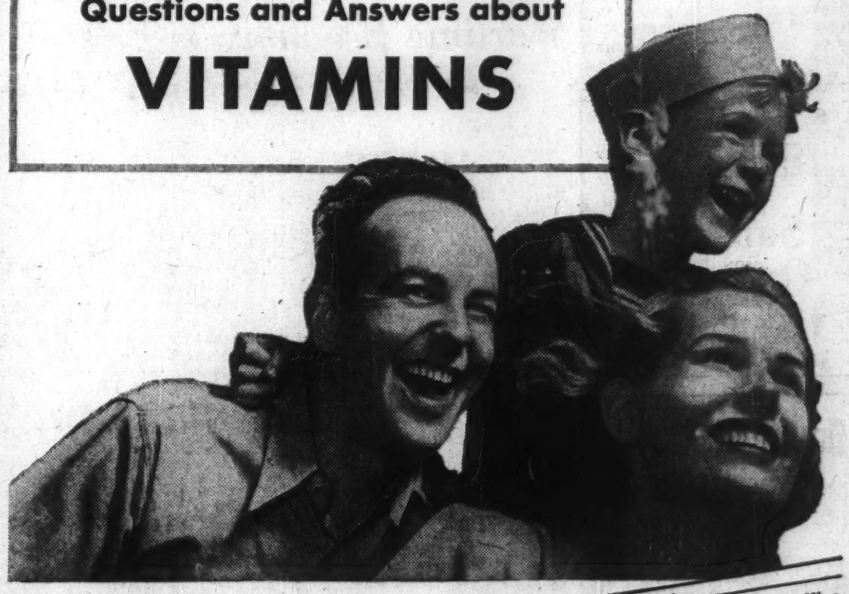
Questions and Answers about VITAMINS



Here's the new way to get vitamins and minerals at LOWEST COST EVER

KEEP FIT TO WIN!

What are vitamins and minerals? They are part of various foods. Nature has enriched foods with vitamins and minerals—has done so for a good purpose.

What is their purpose? Vitamins and minerals have an important bearing on proper and adequate nutrition of both adults and children just like other food elements. They actually are two of the main reasons for the natural urge to eat every day.

Can you get a good supply out of food? Yes — provided you vary your diet as you should. But that is very difficult in this modern world. Some people do not like the right foods. Others carelessly cook away vitamins and minerals, just as you might boil away water. Still a third group is robbed of the vitamins and minerals their food should supply by modern methods of processing, storage and transportation.

Is there another way of getting vitamins and minerals? Yes. These substances have been prepared in a *pure* form. You can enrich your diet with them. You can round out your meals with them to be sure of getting a generous supply. You can give them to your children.

What are VIMMS? Vimms are vitamins and minerals in a pure form. They are tiny, white tablets with a pleasant taste. Young children will like Vimms mashed up in soft food.

Are VIMMS intended to replace other foods? Of course not! Their sole function is to replace the vitamins and minerals that may have been destroyed in foods. (Or perhaps you haven't been buying enough vitamin-mineral rich foods.) Vimms are an easy, convenient way of getting *extra* vitamins and minerals.

Are VIMMS expensive? No. They cost only a few cents a day — the lowest price ever for any product of comparable type and potency.

How might you take them? Some people like to add one Vimms tablet to every meal. Others like several at once. Since each tablet is individually sealed in Cellophane, you can carry a few with you to eat whenever you like.

Where can you buy VIMMS? At the neighborhood drug store, at the same time you're buying toothpaste or cold cream. Just lay down fifty cents and say: "I want a package of Vimms."

Vitamins Minerals
all in 1 tempting tablet
50¢ AT ANY DRUGGIST'S
Regular Size, 24 tablets
Large Economy Size 96 tablets, $1.75

LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Japan's Risk for Java Follows Axis Pattern

By the Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Japanese are encountering stiffening resistance in their far-flung thrust against Java. Too long a line of communication to support and too little available strength to handle the task in hand may result in the first major reverse for Japan. If so, it can be chalked up as one risk too many having been taken.

The outstanding feature of the present war has been the spectacular political and military risks which have been taken by the Axis powers. Indeed, their entire conduct of the war seems to have been based on the adage, "Nothing ventured, nothing gained."

These risks have been predicated on the decision that exercising a well-planned initiative would produce results before a dazed and inadequately prepared enemy could marshal its forces in sufficient strength to interpose effective resistance.

We can study the record, we can see the narrow margin by which so many of these risks have proved successful. And we can also see that in the face of mounting odds the apostles of audacity will not always win.

Series of Successful Coups

All of Hitler's early successes in Europe were attained by unexpected political coups. First the initial feeler was thrust into the Ruhr. Then the restrictions imposed by the Treaty of Versailles were brazenly shoved aside, meeting with nothing more than feeble and ineffectual protests from Great Britain and France whose leaders should have sensed the impending import.

Then followed the Nazi absorption of Austria and Czechoslovakia, followed by the assault on Poland which brought the armed opposition of Great Britain and France. This result was undoubtedly anticipated by Hitler, but he took the risk of their being too ill-prepared anl lethargic to offer vigorous resistance until after he had made his eastern front secure. He realized this hope, and then proceeded toward his next objective.

The invasion of the Low Countries and France involved the tremendous risk of proving in actual combat the theories which German military leaders had evolved concerning the tactics of mechanized warfare. Success crowned the taking of this risk, but Hitler missed the golden opportunity of not immediately risking an invasion of Great Britain.

Surprise in Norway

The invasion of Norway succeeded only because it involved risks which were so contrary to established military precepts, that it came as an entirely unexpected venture.

Then followed the spread of the war down through the Balkans with attendant lines of communication so far flung as to be risks beyond what was considered well advised military strategy. Success was attained because the Allies could not or did not interpose requisite countermeasures.

Hitler took the risk of acquiring the acquiescence of Russia in his initial conquests in Europe. Later when it suited his convenience to break with Russia, he took the risk of waging a war on Stalin, that involved lines of communication so overextended that the venture verged on effrontery.

For a time it appeared that the result of this risk would be as successful as those previously taken, but the issue is still in doubt, and even should the Nazi effort eventually prevail, it will have been at a price in time, men, and material that was far beyond the most pessimistic estimates of the German General Staff.

Nazi Risk With Italy

Germany took a risk when Italy was given the status of a full-fledged ally, after Mussolini had arrived at the pusillanimous decision to throw the lot of his country in with the apparent victor. So far, the only definite advantage derived has been to insure that Italy would not enter the war as an enemy, or become a stepping-stone for an invasion of Europe by the Allies.

Attempts of the British to gain control of Libya and provide a possible base for crossing into southern Italy have been frustrated by Nazi reinforcement of the inept Italian defenders—a risk which so far has justified itself.

Germany took the risk of attempting to foment opposition to the Allies in Iran, Iraq, and Syria, with the result that its own nationals in those countries were ejected.

The risk of attempting to reach the Caspian, Iraqian, and Persian oil fields by way of Turkey may yet be undertaken by Hitler.

A recent example of an unorthodox German risk was the sudden dash of three Nazi men-of-war from Brest past the white cliffs of Dover to the safety of German ports. The sheer audacity of this unexpected undertaking was largely instrumental in attaining a successful result.

Ventures by Submarines

This risk and the appearance of Nazi submarines not only in close proximity to the coastal waters of the United States, but their amazing venture deep into the closely guarded Caribbean, are all a part of the effort Germany is making to assist Japan by trying to make it necessary for a considerable strength of the United States Fleet to be pinned in the Atlantic.

Some 40 years ago, the then leader of the German nation was greatly perturbed over the possibility of the world having to contend with the "danger" of Japan.

Germany's present leader cast the Kaiser's admonitions to the winds, and by open invitation and prodding has made the peril of Nippon more nearly a possibility than ever before. He has taken the grave risk of bringing into being a Frankenstein which will hold no brief for Germany.

In the Far East every move made by Japan has entailed a risk, but perhaps risks that had been carefully appraised and advisedly accepted.

The initial move, the raid on Pearl Harbor, depended for success entirely on the element of surprise. An unforeseen contact at sea for the raiding force with a ship or plane would have spelled disaster. And we know how discovery by means of the Army detection device hung in the balance, but failed to eventuate because an overconfident officer of immature judgment had the final say in the matter.

Based on Staff Work

Japan took the risk of having Vladivostok made available to United States bombers; of depending on its initial raids on the Army air fields in the Philippines removing the menace bombers held for Japanese transports; of running convoys past ports on which enemy naval strength was based; of having to protect lines of communication so long as to be considered impracticable by most strategists; of relying in a great measure on an air force which could easily have been dashed from the sky had unexpected enemy strength in the air been encountered.

Yes, Japan took these risks and many more, but like many of the seemingly hazardous risks taken by Hitler, every move made by the Japanese has been based on skilled staff work which evaluated the extensive and accurate information their agents have been assembling for years.

The Japanese and his ever-present camera did not roam unrestrained all over the United States and its possessions for nothing during recent years.

Their knowledge of local conditions permitted plans being made which have been largely responsible for the successes attained.

Japanese fishermen over the years have charted the waters of the Philippine Archipelago and other areas including the west coast of the United States, Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands.

The jungle paths in Malaya proved to be well known to Japanese invaders, and it is reported they found their way across a west Singapore swamp which the British considered impassable.

Notwithstanding the painstaking assembly of pertinent data on which its war plans were based, Japan will find that when it dragged an unwilling United States into war, it took the most stupendous risk of all times.

His 'Fish' Bites

Associated Press

Capt. G. M. Sladen

Commander of the British Submarine Trident which the British Admiralty says successfully attacked a German cruiser, presumably the Prince Eugen, off the Norwegian coast.

Riom: French Liberty on Trial

Former Premier of France upholds the principles of democracy in defense of men accused.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MÉGÈVE HAUTE SAVOIE, France, Feb. 26—More than a week after the opening of the Riom trials to determine responsibility for the French defeat Léon Blum stands out as the principal figure of the political drama.

M. Blum has taken on himself the defense of the parliamentary system and of the popular front which the Vichy regime holds principally responsible for the defeat.

Tall, slender, slightly stooping, gesticulating with the long index finger familiar to many years of debates in the Chamber of Deputies and showing no sign of weakness under the prison regimen, M. Blum is handling his own trial, all observers agree, as if it were a parliamentary debate in which his own fate were not at stake.

The country has read the full accounts of the court proceedings in the newspapers. The protestations of M. Blum and Edouard Daladier and the statements in court have often been printed in black face type. Vichy officials have been anxious not to have the trials likened to another famous French political trial—that of Marshal Bazaine following the French defeat of 1871 which was generally regarded as a search for a sacrificial victim.

Political Safety Valve

On the other side of the fence, the great mass of the French people who still believe devoutly in French democracy are wondering whether M. Blum has not called too much attention to himself for his own interest in assuming the leadership of the defense of the parliamentary regime. But those who know the man are not surprised.

The prosecution hopes the open discussion regarding the trials will prove to be a political safety valve so that the hearings themselves and the findings of the court will not tip the current political balance too much. However, it is frankly recognized that the repercussions in a more distant future may be more marked.

For the present the French people are being held as in a vise by war developments. Any opposition there may be to Marshal Pétain's regime is not sufficeintly active at the moment to cause too much concern to Vichy.

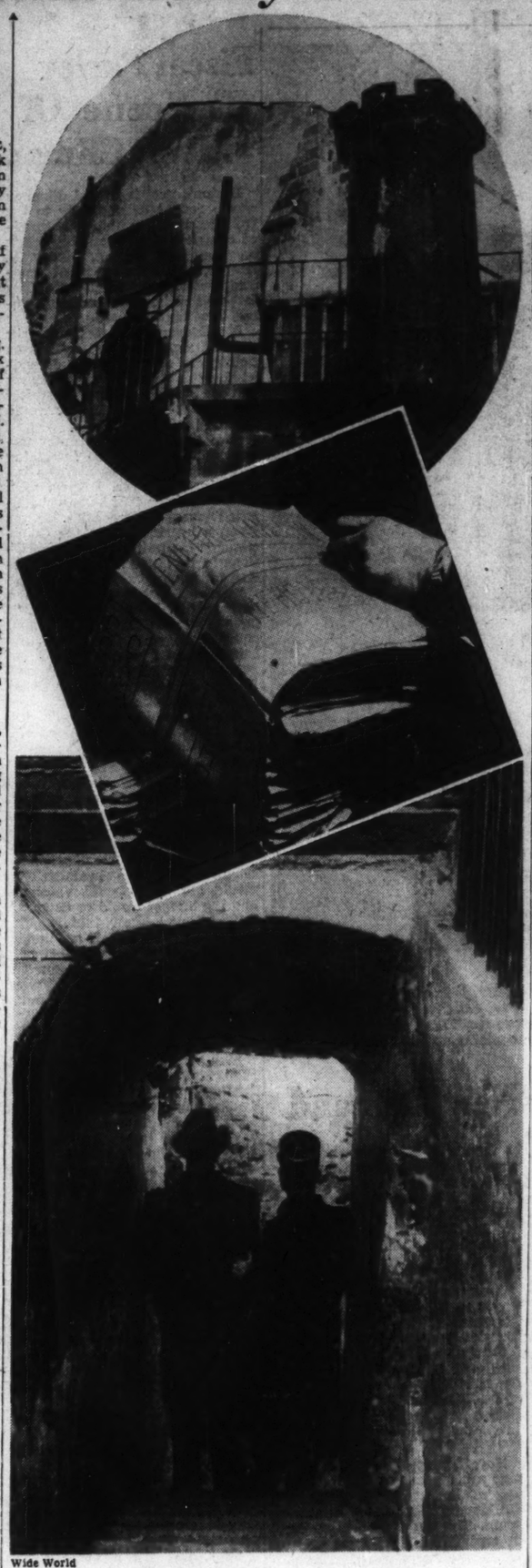
Everyone is aware of the country's inevitable lack of liberty of action after 20 months under the armistice which shows no immediate signs of being altered, and the course of France's future appears momentarily eclipsed by the war in which it no longer participates.

"Place in New Europe"

Admiral Jean Darlan, addressing the Prefects assembled to swear allegiance to Marshal Pétain, told them that the Government's limited hope "for the present was to keep the nation alive for the future to organize it into a powerful whole so that it will be worthy of the place it should have in the new Europe which must be united if it is not to perish."

Meanwhile, the Vichy regime would have the world believe that its principal worry is feeding the unoccupied territory as the end of an especially hard European winter approaches. Secretary for Food Supplies Paul Charbin and Admiral Darlan in recent declarations said that recognized deficiencies in organizations are no longer sufficiently serious to justify fear of anything more than a temporary food shortage despite the lack of accumulated stocks.

As France has only 50 per cent of the freight cars it had before the war and once highly developed route trucking reduced to a small fraction by lack of fuel, the Ministry of Communications appears to be constantly embarrassed in the distribution of foodstuffs. Thus far, however, it has always provided at least the basically essential foods, notably bread. During the past month the danger of freezing was given as the reason for the failure to distribute vegetable staples.



Wide World

Setting of the French Trials

Detention chambers of the Palace of Justice in Riom where the "guilt" trials are being held shown above. In the center is the picture of huge book of memoirs written by General Gamelin, one of the men charged with the defeat of France, and written during his long detention. The view below is of the underground corridor leading to the courtroom.

Starvation Found Facing Nazi-Occupied Countries

EXETER, England, Feb. 27 (AP)—Minister of Agriculture R. S. Hudson told a gathering of Devon farmers today that whatever happens Britain's food situation next winter will be worse than it is now.

Mr. Hudson declared that the nation was facing its gravest situation of the war and that there was bound to be less food for both man and beast. He strongly recommended that farmers draft their plans now for minimizing next winter's risks.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 27 (AP)—Germany's organized "pillage masquerading as purchase" in occupied Europe has reached such proportions that 500,000 Greeks face starvation this winter, "and one whole generation appears to be already doomed," the Inter-Allied Information Committee said today.

The food situation in Belgium was described as "simply terrifying," Poland also is starving, and "every day trains loaded with food go to Germany" from France where "the whole race is in danger," the 6,500-word report charged.

The committee which represents every allied nation in London said its information was obtained from three sources: German official pronouncements, articles and news in the German-controlled press, and evidence obtained from people escaping from the occupied countries who themselves experienced Nazi-dictated privations.

The German Army and people in the Reich are living well, in some cases better than at pre-war levels, while their subject nations are starving, the report said in charting the ration schemes in existence.

Further, "the German occupying troops' officials are so liberally supplied with food that in some countries they are the principal suppliers of black markets"—the illegal food centers where fantastic prices are paid for the staples which only a few can afford to buy.

The Picture

Here is the picture drawn by the committee:

There are "official rations" in all countries, yet often the food simply is not available to those holding the ration tickets.

"It is typical that the official 'rations' are at their worst in the case of Greece where the Germans have little to gain by keeping the population comparatively calm and contented, and appear most nearly adequate in the case of Czechoslovakia, where many of Germany's vital war industries are located, and where excessive malnutrition could easily cripple the German war program."

A League of Nations report states that the adult male not engaged in manual work requires an allowance of food yielding 2,400 calories a day, yet most persons are receiving far below that figure, and the work day has been lengthened.

"Is it any wonder that in one place dog meat costs eight shillings per pound, and cats are 20 shillings and up each, whenever such 'luxuries' are available?"

In Greece reliable reports state that during November there were 450 fatalities daily in the Athens-Piraeus area. People are trying to exist on only 250 calories a day instead of an irreducible necessity of 2,400.

Wheat for Greece

The British Government has arranged for a shipment of 8,000 tons of wheat for Greece, and "the possibility of further relief measures is under investigation."

In plundered Belgium more than half the school children go to school without having had any or hardly any breakfast; cats and dogs fetch fancy prices; and the "official rations" show that a German receives a weekly bread allowance of 80 ounces to 50 for the Belgians, and so on down the scale of staples.

Results of malnutrition steadily are increasing in Belgium and all the other countries. Infant mortality rates are going up, too.

In looted Czechoslovakia heavy workers are given extra rations to keep the German war industries in full blast, but as an example of how available fruit is distributed Czech children get nine ounces of apples per week. Jews get none at all.

France was almost self-sufficient before the Germans came. Now, armed with "vast sums of paper money abundantly furnished them by the Vichy Government under the guise of paying for the upkeep of the occupation army," the Germans buy livestock, butter, cheese, fruits, and vegetables at high prices which, in effect, costs them nothing.

Mortality Increased

There is not enough milk for small children, mortality among children up to 9 years of age has increased and there has been a striking loss in weight among youths of 16 to 20. "The whole race is in danger."

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was likewise looted of its reserve stocks, and "there is a serious deterioration in the food situation of the Netherlands."

In Norway, German airmen go to rest. They get nearly one pint of cream a day. Likewise many German expectant mothers have flocked to Norway to live better than they do at home, eating in well-stocked German restaurants, buying at special German counters in the Oslo stores. "Norwegians are served at other counters, which are mostly empty."

"Poles and Jews are dying of starvation" in the country which was among the first to feel the Nazi boot. Of the needed 2,400 calories per day, Poles get only 680, Jews only 400.

Poles in rural districts "have been reduced to boiling down the bark of trees and the skins of animals. The drama and tragedy is augmented further by the fact that Poland is essentially a self-supporting and agricultural country."

"Inflation in its worst form" soars in Yugoslavia, home of the fighting Serbs. Using occupation marks which are worthless to Serb farmers, the Germans force the requisition of all they can get their hands on.

Birds for Food

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Sparrows, starlings, crows, larks, curlews, and even swans—some of them counted inedible in peace times or too small to bother with—are helping to feed Britain at war.

Wild birds of all kinds are coming to big markets because of the hard winter and all are finding buyers.

Swans, ranging from 15 to 20 pounds, are bringing prices equal to from $1.20 to $3.80 despite their toughness, though cygnets (young swans) have a flavor like goose.

Sparrows which have appeared many times in British culinary history now find a ready market at 12 for 20 cents.

Plovers and wood pigeons sell for the equivalent of a half dollar, moor hens, 15 cents; larks, 10 cents, and starlings seven.

Some crows sell for 15 cents each, though only the breasts are edible. Curlews sell for 15 cents, despite the strong fish flavor and tough flesh. Snipe are a luxury at 40 cents.

Norse News Service Runs Competently Despite Nazi Watch

TORONTO (CP)—Tor Gjesdal, Director of the Royal Norwegian Government Information Office in London, said in an interview here recently that the news service in Norway is as complete and comprehensive as it was before the war.

Newspapermen of Norway, far from being without work, are just about the busiest men, he added. There is a volunteer journalistic corps in and outside of Norway.

German propaganda, he said, "will be beaten in the long run by honest journalism."

Mr. Gjesdal, one-time war correspondent, escaped to England with his King and Government and organized a service which distributed news concerning Norwegians, not only in England and Norway but in North and South America, Africa, Russia, Australia, China, Switzerland, and Sweden.

The other branch of the service functions in Norway, where a competent system of news gathering is in effect. There are underground information centers, and the news is sent to England by wireless and to people in Norway by illegal newspapers.

Guard Increased Over U. S. Ports

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt ordered Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox yesterday to take the necessary steps to safeguard the nation's vessels, harbors, ports and waterfront facilities.

He issued an executive order giving this responsibility to Secretary Knox except for waterfront facilities operated directly by the War Department.

The Secretary will have jurisdiction not only in the continental United States, but also in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Mr. Knox is to protect ships, ports and waterfront facilities from destruction, loss or injury from sabotage or other subversive acts, and accidents.

Wartime Economy Is Felt In Every Canadian Home

OTTAWA (CP) — Canadian homes are going to be operating on a strict wartime economy, stripped of frills and nonessentials, within the next 18 months, Government officials have announced.

"It may take a year or a year and a half for the restrictions now being put into effect to reach every home, but when they do life is going to be different," one spokesman said.

Files of Government orders restricting or entirely banning articles which are taken for granted in every home are growing thicker every day. The Government has shown no hesitation in predicting there are more to come.

A few months ago, Thomas Arnold, Machine Tool Controller, warned, "housewives will have to wait a couple of years for some of the things they want."

When housewives buy the 1942 crop of fruit and vegetables in preserved form they are going to get more of it in glass jars, probably with plastic tops, and less in cans. Even the caps on soft drink bottles will be changed under present tin restrictions.

"Erasers may disappear from the end of pencils and rubber hot water bottlers may qualify as antiques," said one informed source emphasizing the importance of rubber among strategic war materials.

Officials are hopeful that future changes necessitated by war can be made as gradually in the future as they have been in the past, but there is no assurance of it.

First wartime clothing changes came in a slik stocking shortage and will soon be extended to men's clothing with the elimination of double-breasted suits and other changes to reduce consumption of cloth. Women will feel a further effect when rubber and steel shortages make corests hard to obtain.

There are going to be fewer electric toasters, broilers, and grills and less metal furniture with manufacture of these items halting at a March 1 deadline. Existing stocks will be expected to last consumers until the war is over but officials have no doubt that before that time store shelves will be emptied of these articles.

Owners of new homes now are feeling the pinch of war restrictions more severely than other families, officials report. Lighting fixtures are difficult to obtain, galvanized hot water tanks are a thing to treasure. Copper for roofing, eavestroughs and some plumbing purposes is a thing of the past.

Weather Reports From Eire Hit

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Lord Londonderry implied in the House of Lords yesterday that German submarines operating north of Ireland are being helped by weather reports from the German and Italian Legations in Dublin.

Deploring the activities of the Axis Legations, "including their weather reports" to their Governments, Lord Londonderry said, "we frequently read the phrase, 'sunk off the northeast coast of Ireland'—we all know what that means."

Transportation Man Power Survey

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—An "acute" shortage of mechanics in the transport industry in some areas, and a threatened scarcity of seamen for Great Lakes shipping next season prompted the Office of Defense Transportation today to begin a survey of man power needs in the transportation field.

Questionnaires asking for data on present or expected labor shortages in the railroad industry have been submitted to all rail carriers, Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman reported.

"Serious concern," exists over the problem of supplying man power sufficient to operate other transportation services expanded because of war production, Mr. Eastman said, and similar questionnaires will be sent to truck and bus carriers, pipe line companies, Great Lakes cargo carriers, air transport lines, barge operators on inland waters, and other branches of the transport industry.

On the basis of information gleaned from the questionnaires Mr. Eastman's office will lay plans to expand training programs and to assist in the recruiting of new personnel.

Two Gallons of Gas, Plus, for 700 Miles

MELBOURNE (AAP)—A tourist service passenger bus has just completed a trip from Melbourne to Sydney, a distance of 700 miles, on two gallons of gasoline by using a producer gas unit.

The driver switched the gasoline on only on steep grades when the bus was heavily loaded.

Trade Unions Want Britain To Take Over Coal Mines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 27—Government operation of British coal mines is sought to insure a maximum production for the war effort.

A plan to this effect will shortly be presented to Labor members of the Cabinet, according to representatives of the British Trades Union Congress.

The proposal is sponsored by Mine Workers' Federation of Great Britain, representing the workers in all British coal mines, and also by the National Council of Labor and calls for establishment of a National coal board.

One of the functions of this board, which woul dcomprise representatives of the Government, the mine owners, and the workers, would be to determine wages, fix prices, and settle any production problems. It would not apparently mean public ownership of the mines nor end what remains of the royalties system which is one of the British miners outstanding grievances. It does, however seem to mean complete government control and operation.

Details of this plan are not yet available, but it is understood that they considerably modify the official nationalization policy of the Labor Party.

This scheme is a purely wartime measure, it is emphasized, and will not in any way affect the nationalization of the country's mines as called for in a bill passed by Parliament on April 5, 1938. Under the terms of the nationalization bill the Government assumes full control of the mines on July 1, 1942.

The plan, it is understood, is also without prejudice to the Labor Party's policy of full nationalization for industry and land which it intends to press as soon as the war is over.

Despite the fact that this plan for the time being surrenders many traditional claims of British miners, it is recognized here that it has won powerful working-class support.

This is shown in its approval by the National Council of the Labor Party, which is the governing body of the Parliamentary Labor Party and represents both labor and co-operative parties and the Trades Union Congress.

If it is approved by the Labor Cabinet Ministers it is expected that they will put it to the Cabinet as a whole. Should it then meet with approbation the next step would be to bring it before Parliament.

Britain's coal industry had been saddled for generations with the royalties system whereby between 4,000 and 5,000 owners of the lands on which the mines are located collect a fee on each ton of coal produced, the nationalization bill called for Government purchase of these royalty rights.

Voice in War Asked By Canadian Labor

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Feb. 27

The Canadian Congress of Labor asked the Government today to accept the Dominion's workers "as full partners in the war effort" by establishing an industrial council for each basic industry.

The Congress, in a brief presented to the Government, suggested that Canada follow "the example of Great Britain and the United States" by allowing labor a voice in the control of prices and general direction of war production.

The proposed councils would consist of representatives of labor, industry, and the Government.

The memorandum objected to the Government's present policy of "freezing" basic rates of pay.

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Japanese Forced to Tap Reserves of Man Power

Japan proper, Formosa, and Hainan seen as potential points for counterblows by Allies.

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 27 — What sections of its actual or potential battle fronts has Japan been drawing upon for the vast reserves of man power necessary to carry on its costly offensive operations in the South Pacific?

Chinese military sources believe the troops have been coming mainly from Japan proper, Formosa, and Hainan Island.

If the Chinese belief is correct, all three of these areas loom as strategic points at which an Allied counteroffensive could strike when sufficient force has been gathered.

Judging from Chinese information, the total strategic reserves of the Japanese Army would seem to have decreased by at least six to seven divisions since early January. This is partly due to Japanese casualties during the period, which were fairly heavy. It is known in Chungking that there are about 30,000 to 40,000 Japanese wounded in Saigon and other places in French Indo-China alone, while it seems that at least 20,000 to 30,000 Japanese have been killed in action, especially in Malaya and in consequence of the sinking of numerous transports.

Japanese War Strength

Taking the war strength of a Japanese division at 20,000 men, which applies to infantry only and is, in fact, too large an average for the highly mechanized and strong artillery supported forces used in the Pacific theater, it would appear that total casualties must be equivalent to the loss of at least three to four full divisions.

On the other hand, the total Japanese fighting forces in the South Pacific has been increased by at least three full divisions since early January. Its total is estimated to have been 15 or 16 divisions at the time of the fall of Singapore. It appears that neither withdrawals nor reinforcements have changed the total Japanese strength in China of somewhat less than 30 divisions and in Manchuria and Korea where about 33 divisions are standing against the Soviet Union. All the fresh troops required for the replacement of losses and for the reinforcement of the armies in the Pacific theater must, therefore, come out of the strategic reserves held in Japan proper, Formosa, and Hainan Island.

Chinese military quarters early in January estimated Japan's total mobilizable strength at about 108 divisions of which at least 10 are either practically useless in actual warfare or constantly required for purposes of internal peace preservation in the Japanese Empire. Since nearly 75 divisions were then tied up against the Soviet Union in China and in the Southwestern Pacific, Japan's strategic reserve at the beginning of the year was estimated at around 20 divisions. It would seem to have now been reduced to around 15 if not less. That is to say to the equivalent of barely 20 per cent of the total Japanese forces at present displayed at the different actual and potential war fronts.

Distribution of Forces

The present distribution of the Japanese army in the Southwestern Pacific theater is estimated as follows: There is still the equivalent of at least four divisions in the Philippines as against five or six early in January. Part of the reduction is due to Japanese losses. The heroic defense of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces have therefore prevented the withdrawal of all but two divisions which, according to Chinese opinion, would be permanently required in the islands after the end of large-scale centralized resistance.

The total in Malaya was probably six divisions at the height of the battle for Singapore but it seems that there were still four divisions in that area a few days ago, part of which are being made ready for further reinforcements for the campaign in Burma.

At least four divisions are already in action in Burma and on the Burma-Thailand border while two divisions are now in French Indo-China. Apart from a fairly large number of marines there was only one Japanese division in Dutch territory immediately before the invasion of Sumatra and Bali. It seems that part of the troops required for those latest actions were drawn from Singapore and possibly from other parts already mentioned, but there is a strong possibility that further reinforcements beyond the above estimate have since been brought up out of Japan's strategic reserves.

Army in China Regrouped

While the total Japanese strength in China did not undergo any change since the recent heavy withdrawals there has been some regroupment within the country. Troops have recently been moving up from the lower to the middle Yangtze where Yochow, the starting point of the former Japanese drives on Changsha, received reinforcements numbering between 20,000 and 40,000 men; that is 1½ to two divisions. These troops may only have been dispatched to make up for the heavy Japanese casualties suffered in the last unsuccessful Changsha campaign which, together with considerable withdrawals from surrounding areas, reduced the garrisons in and around that vital point to about one division.

Yet it is possible that the Japanese are prepared for a fourth attempt at taking and holding Changsha in order to obtain full control over the Hankow-Caton line, for with that railroad in their hands they would have direct communication from Manchurian and Korean ports opposite Japan proper via Peiping all across China to Kowloon, opposite the island of Hong Kong.

The only factor which makes it unlikely that the Japanese will oblige the Chinese armies by offering them a fourth opportunity of scoring a victory at the gates of Changsha is that the intention of accumulating six divisions for another big drive on the city was pronounced from a Japanese radio station a few days ago.

Fighting on all the vast China fronts, where about 600,000 Japanese and millions of Chinese troops are facing each other, has recently been insignificant. Leaving apart the short battle for Changsha, the Japanese lost only about 2,000 killed during the two and a half months since the outbreak of the Pacific War, according to Chinese estimate. There is practically no action anywhere at present.

Chungking circles are generally expecting a quiet spring and summer at the Chinese fronts because the Japanese are bound to be extremely busy in other theaters. But there may once more be considerable Japanese air activity unless it is to be discouraged by a timely supply of fresh fighter planes to China, for the Japanese Air Force in China, which had recently diminished to a very low point indeed, is once more being increased and it is believed that the Japanese aim at restoring their former establishments of roughly 1,000 planes in the country.

However, the Chinese estimates show conclusively that Japan's resources in man power are definitely limited and that the more men it withdraws from one area for offensive operations the more it weakens that area for a counter blow.

Associated Press from Movietone

The Fight for Burma Goes On

Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, right, British Governor of Burma, and Premier Sir Paw Tun, center, talk with a native who fled from Rangoon when it was first raided by the Japanese, but later returned.

China's War Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—When the strategic hour arrives China will strike with an army of 5,000,000 men at the Japanese rear, Dr. Lin Yutang, Chinese author and journalist, reports in an article in The American Magazine.

Dr. Lin says Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has been patiently waiting to take the offensive for five years and has worked out a full plan for cooperation with Soviet Russia.

"Only when the picture changes and the first flush of Japanese self-confidence is waning with the coming nearer of the American fleet and the bombing of Tokyo and Osaka, and the Japanese morale deteriorates, as it is bound to do as the months go by, will the Chinese Government launch a full-fledged offensive," Dr. Lin says.

India and China To Exchange Envoys

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Feb. 27

An agreement to exchange representatives between China and India was announced by the New Delhi radio last night as the first concrete result of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's recent visit to India.

The radio, in a broadcast heard by the CBS listening station, said it has been accepted in principle that there shall be reciprocal appointments of Chinese and Indian representatives with the rank of minister, similar to the exchange of diplomats between Delhi and Washington.

"That arrangement, which will be effective in the near future, will establish close liaison in all three capitals—Delhi, Chungking, and Washington, and will help in the coordination of the common war effort," the radiocast said.

Japan Planes: How They Rate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Plane for plane, American air experts believe, Japanese aircraft are inferior to those of the United States and Britain.

An official of the Army Air Forces said that Japan was believed to lack planes which could equal the performance of the four standard American fighter planes, or American attack or medium bomber craft, or of the four-motored heavy bombers used by the United States Army.

However, Japanese pilots are capable fighters by any standard, and—of chief importance now—Japan has vastly more planes at the battle fronts of the southwest Pacific than the United Nations.

The Army's booklet on identification of Japanese war planes lists 34 planes of all types.

Most of these are used by both the Japanese Navy and the Japanese Army, the booklet listing only four exclusively Army planes and seven produced exclusively for the Navy.

Japanese Fighter Plane

The Japanese plane most frequently mentioned in news dispatches from the Pacific fronts has been the Fighter 100, used by both the Army and Navy, but probably best known as the "Navy Zero."

Production of this fighter started in 1940, and American experts rate it as roughly equivalent to American pursuits of two years earlier. It is a monoplane with a hooded cockpit. Inferior in speed to standard American pursuits—the Army credits it with a maximum speed of 344 miles an hour—it is more heavily armed than any but the most recent American types.

With a "belly tank" to give it an auxiliary gasoline supply, the Zero can stay in the air six to eight hours, giving it a range of 2,000 miles or better.

A newer Japanese plane, credited with a top speed of 387 miles an hour, is the Nakajima fighter, introduced in 1941. It is said to be armed like the Zero with two 20-millimeter wing cannon and two machine guns.

Messerschmitt Also Used

The same armament is credited to the Messerschmitt 109, the celebrated German fighter which is listed also as a standard plane of the Japanese Army.

Only two torpedo bombers, both outdated models, appear in the Army's booklet—the 96, first produced in 1936, a biplane credited with a maximum speed of 186.4 miles an hour, and the 97, a single-engine biplane with twin floats introduced in 1937.

Three dive bombers are listed, the most recent being a Nakajima of the 1941 program. The only information available on this plane is that it is a two-seater, powered with a Nakajima engine of 850 to 950 horsepower.

Of three heavy bomber types listed, all powered with twin engines, the plane with the highest speed and greatest range is the 98, also called the Mikado, a Japanese version of a 1937 Fiat model, a low-wing monoplane, carrying a crew of seven, it is credited with a maximum speed of 281 miles an hour, and a range of 2,400 miles with a 2,000 pound bomb load.

Brooke-Popham's Wife Tells Why Singapore Fell

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Lady Brooke-Popham, wife of Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, the British Far Eastern Commander who was relieved of his Singapore post before that base fell to the Japanese, said today that her husband's task of preparing Malaya's defenses "was hopeless in view of the inertia of the white population there."

Arriving from Singapore and interviewed by the Daily Mail, she said:

"Sir Robert told them continuously to expect enemy bombers. Nothing could arouse them. They were utterly dormant.

"I suppose long years of that climate with luxury living and food, where everything was done for them by native boys galore, was largely responsible.

"The services were heartbroken. Sir Robert tried to shake up people, but it was hopeless.

"I must say the Chinese were magnificent. They did all they could to help, but the native Malays were inert . . .

"The Air-Raid Precautions Service was dreadfully slow and it was not taken seriously.

"These people continued with their parties and dancing to the very last. . . . Any preparations at all made in Singapore were due entirely to my husband . . .

"They simply refused to believe war would come to Singapore and nothing could be done to overcome their inertia."

Ex-Air Chief Calls

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, former British Far Eastern Commander called at the Air Ministry today, but refused to discuss public and parliamentary criticism of his command in Malaya.

Nazi Prisoner Retaken After Escape in Canada

ST. THOMAS, Ontario, Feb. 27 (AP)—Eckert Bruns, German prisoner of war who escaped from Westminster Hospital at London, Ontario, last night, later was captured by three airmen whose car he thumbed for a lift, it was announced officially today. He was free only a few hours.

Bruns was the 76th prisoner of war to have escaped from custody in Canada. Seventy-one have been recaptured.

Men, 12 to 70 To Mobilize In Rumania

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 27 (AP)—Rumania, whose task in the Axis program for 1942 is chiefly one of supplying Germany with food, is mobilizing all persons between the ages of 12 and 70 for an agricultural program in Bessarabia, the Swiss Telegraph Agency reported from Bucharest.

In Axis or Out?

LONDON (ONA) — Whether Rumania will continue military participation with Germany against Russia, or withdraw its troops and concentrate on producing food, has been subject to speculation for the past two weeks.

Rumania's role was presumably discussed at a meeting of 23 generals and one admiral in Bucharest Feb. 14. The meeting was believed to have been inspired by a Hitler ultimatum for complete Rumanian co-operation in forthcoming German campaigns.

Since almost every general in the Rumanian Army, including those from the Odessa front, attended the conference, it is believed that the Germans have demanded co-operation in larger moves than a new anti-Russian offensive.

The Bucharest Radio reported that Vice-Premier Michael Antonescu presided, but that his cousin, Premier Ion Antonescu, and Chief of Staff Jacobovitch, who resigned on the eve of the meeting, were absent.

Other governmental attendants included only Cabinet Ministers directly responsible for military operations, like Minister of Defense Constantin Panazi, Minister of Interior Gen. Doitru Popescu, Minister of Finance Gen. Nicolai Stoenescu, besides vice-chiefs and general staff Generals Tartareanu and Mazarini. General Mazarini was reported to have resigned previously, but apparently was prevailed upon to retain his post.

Undersecretary of the Navy Admiral Pais represented the Rumanian sea force.

Premier Antonescu apparently stayed away from the meeting out of consideration for the unpopularity of Rumania's position in the war. Growing unrest among the people has accompanied a food shortage and heavy casualties on the eastern battlefield.

New opposition groups have come forward in Rumania. Editor Moresanu of the Transylvanian daily Ardealul, who is leader of the Rumanian refugees in Transylvania, was sentenced to five years at hard labor for insulting Premier Antonescu for surrendering Transylvania to Hungary.

Considerable discontent with the policy of active participation in the war with Germany has been heard in Rumania, particularly from the former Peasant Party which has been driven more or less into the background by the present one-party government system.

A recent memorandum from Dr. Julin Maniu, former leader of the large Peasant Party and still considered spokesman for its adherents, called strongly upon Premier Antonescu to withdraw all troops from Russia.

Warning to Finland In Swedish Press

MOSCOW, Feb. 27 (AP)—Tass quoted Stockholm newspapers today as warning Finland that her war alliance with Germany was disrupting her traditional friendship with Scandinavian peoples.

The newspaper Dagens Nyheter was reported to have stated: "The Finnish people cannot and should not allow Finland to share the fate of Hitler and his clique."

Tass quoted Arcetaren another Swedish paper, as saying the "political bosses of Finland have pushed it into the arms of forces with which the working people have nothing in common."

RAF Bombs Kiel Docks

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP) — Kiel, haven of one of Germany's fugitive 26,000-ton battleships, was bombed by the RAF last night for the second successive night and fires were started among dockyards and shipbuilding works, an Air Ministry communiqué announced today.

Three British planes failed to return.

Either the Gneisenau or the Scharnhorst, which fled through the English Channel from Brest, is under repair at Kiel, the British say. The other is at Wilhelmshaven.

[DNB acknowledged today that the RAF caused considerable damage at some points in forays along the German coast last night.]

An informed source in London said that the RAF had undertaken a new bombing campaign, like that at Brest, to keep the Nazis' heavy naval units out of action.

He predicted that the German bases would be peppered constantly with British bombs.

The Air Ministry News Service meanwhile credited the RAF fighter command with holding German daylight air attacks on convoys in the waters around Britain to a toll of less than one ship sunk a month during the last six months of 1941.

In the course of their attacks in the last five months of the year the German Air Force last 42 planes, the News Service stated.

Italy Loses Sub

ROME, From Italian Broadcasts, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Italian High Command acknolwedged today that an Italian submarine had failed to return to its base.

The Rome war bulletin said Axis planes pounded Malta and Tobruk and the RAF bombed Tripoli and Bengasi.

The Italian High Command also claimed that six Canadians were captured unhurt today when an RAF Wellington bomber was shot down into the sea by antiaircraft fire in a dawn raid on the Sicilian port of Messina.

Greek Air Force

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Units of the Royal Hellenic Air Force, equipped with hurricane fighters ornamented with the Greek colors, will be in action with British Imperial forces in the Eastern Mediterranean in the near future, it was announced today.

The first Greek fighter formations now are in the North African desert and will operate at independent units within the Imperial Air Force, the Air Ministry News Service said.

Some of the Greek pilots already have engaged in antisubmarine patrols over the Mediterranean, the Service declared. It said that the personnel for the RHAF had been recruited from refugees escaping from Greece and that the number of volunteers was increasing daily.

Ireland Seeks Curb on Spy Menace; Eire Striving for Self-Sufficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Eire is having to show new resourcefulness with the United States entry into the war. For the the economic situation here is aggravated now that America has urgent need of all its shipping and is, therefore, in a much less favorable position to help fill Irish supply shortages.

Shortage of wheat here is recognized as one of the greatest problems ahead. An admixture of potatoes or barley is being spoken of to eke out the 98 per cent wheat content of the present Irish loaf.

Wonders have been done in wheat cultivation in the past two years and something like three quarters of the national wheat supply is now homegrown. Actual figures of wheat production are 290,000 tons grown by Irish farmers out of a total consumption of 370,000 tons. This leaves 80,000 tons of wheat still to be imported.

Even if this is possible in the future, it means using valuable cargo space which should be used for goods which Ireland cannot produce. Ten years ago the amount of homegrown wheat was less than 10 per cent of total consumption so the advance has been tremendous.

Compulsory Quota Rises

The aim for the coming year is 100 per cent homegrown wheat. So the compulsory quota of tillage in arable land has been increased to one fourth in place of the former one fifth. Unprecedented efforts are being made to substitute home fertilizers in place of the imported phosphates and chemical manures which now are unobtainable. In addition to farmyard manure, the soil is being enriched by the use of town refuse, leaf mold, sewage sludge, seaweed, wood ash, and every kind of waste material.

Dublin Corporation collects in street sweepings about 20 tons a day which goes to farmers. In Cork—the second city—street sweepings are auctioned to farmers every Saturday. At Bantry Bay—in County Cork—this correspondent has seen great heaps of dredgings from the bay being carted off to surrounding farmers for use as fertilizer. For the first time farmers are beginning to regard this "waste" as the miner who sought gold regarded his "pay dirt," for it insures heavy and profitable crops.

Steps also have been taken to develop Clare's own phosphate resources with growing success. Over 6,500 tons have been obtained in the first six months which equals 13,000 tons when converted to superphosphate.

Supplies of coal gas cause great concern in Dublin and other towns. In some provincial areas the supply is cut off during certain hours. Gas pressure has been reduced in Dublin. Scarcity of coal has made this gas shortage inevitable. Successful experiments have been carried out in Athlone, Kilkenny, and other centers in the production of gas from peat or from a mixture of peat and slack. In Dublin, however, the plant is not adapted to such production and the problem of storing hundreds of tons of peat is another difficulty.

Uses of Electricity

Light, heat, and power also are obtained from the Shannon electricity scheme, though this, too, is inadequate to present needs. During the present year an ancillary electrical scheme—using Liffey power—will be completed. In 1941, the national consumption of electricity was 436,000,000 units. The new Liffey scheme will supply 30,000,000 units of electricity a year.

Peat can be used to generate electricity and experts are insisting that Ireland should not merely regard peat as an emergency fuel but as a real alternative to imported coal. Railway services have been cut to a bare minimum. For the past six months the Great Northern Railway has been running local trains on peat or on a peat-coal mixture.

Joint plans have been worked out between Eire and Northern Ireland for the economic supply of electricity to areas that lie just over the border on each side. These will be served by the most convenient electricity system of either state. It took a war situation to break down border rivalries to the extent of making this arrangement possible.

Steel is badly needed both for building construction and for dockside repairs at Cork where reinforced piles are required to build up quay walls. There is a move among industrialists to get domestic steel rolling mills at Haulbowline working again. These works were closed owing to the lack of raw material. Part of the pig iron quota allowed to Ireland may be used for this purpose and the scrapping of the trams in favor of busses in Dublin has made the steel rails of the track available.

Newsprint was manufactured in Eire for the first time last year. But the mills have had to suspend production owing to lack of raw material and newspapers have been warned to expect further cuts in supplies. Plans are being made to use wheaten straw in the manufacture of paper. Thousands of tons of this are available owing to the big wheat harvest. A big campaign for the collection of old paper is proceeding and this is to be augmented by the weeding out of old and useless records from Government offices.

Shortage of Sacks

A difficulty has been to maintain the supply of sacks for grain and all used sacks must be returned. A cargo of jute landed recently may ease this position. There is a similar difficulty regarding jam jars, bottles, and other containers. Shops display notices saying that no jam will be sold unless empty jars are brought. Aluminum workers have been working short time because of insufficiency of stocks. There is, approximately, a 14-months' supply. A sewing-machine company has been compelled to shut down 29 out of its 46 branches owing to lack of mechanical equipment. And a dry battery manufacturer in Dublin has closed the works because carbon, zinc, brass, and manganese are unobtainable.

Ample stocks of leather for all purposes for the coming year have been assured by means of a barter agreement with Britain. Eire is supplying surplus hides and receiving, in return, partially tanned leather and tanning materials. The production of Irish razor blades has risen by 50 per cent owing to the cutting off of outside supplies. Even so, these are getting scarcer though there still are sufficient on the market.

This year the sulphur mines at Avoca in County Wicklow, which have been long unworked, are being developed again. The ore is to be converted into fertilizer. Three county councils are joining to extend the working of the Arigna coal field while the Government has formed a company to open an extensive anthracite coal area in Kilkenny. Eire is rising to the new tasks of production with which it is confronted.

Eire Dissension Laid To Aloofness to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin, Feb. 27

The resignation of James M. Dillon from the opposition United Ireland Party is seen in some quarters here as indicative of growing Irish dissatisfaction with the Eire Government's policy of strict neutrality.

In a letter to William T. Cosgrave, party leader, Mr. Dillon said he could not support the party's indorsement of the Government's aloofness in relations with the United States. Mr. Dillon, who was Deputy Leader of the opposition party, wants Eire to enter into closer working relations with the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP) — Loose control of the frontier between Northern Ireland and Eire, which leaves loopholes for possible enemy agents to report to Axis legations in Dublin, is a matter of deep concern to Northern Ireland officials.

"This easy entry into Northern Ireland is a danger that does not seem to be appreciated in this country," Sir Wilson Hungerford, Parliamentary Secretary of the Northern Ireland Commerce Ministry, declared in an interview. "We in Northern Ireland, however, do realize it and want it stopped."

Arrival of United States troops at encampments in Northern Ireland quickened fears which have existed for some time about spies who are almost unrestricted from transmitting military observations to Axis sources in the Capital of still-neutral Eire.

Correspondent visits to both Northern Ireland and Eire have made it clear that only a national identity card is needed to cross the border and that even this might be avoided easily by crossing at unguarded points.

Police inspect identification papers and baggage when one crosses the border at main highways and on trains, but frequently the examination is perfunctory, with only a cursory glance at identity cards and a request for the traveler's assurance he isn't carrying contraband.

"It is not the fault of the Northern Ireland Government that we have not got conscription," Sir Wilson said. "We wanted it, but the British Government decided otherwise. The result is, we have no power to say where a person should live. If the British Home Office would put some scheme into operation, it would stop allegations of 'fifth column' and Gestapo activities in the north."

He declared that identity cards, required of all persons living in the United Kingdom, can be obtained by anyone coming into Northern Ireland—"then he is safe and can move between Eire and Northern Ireland as he wishes.

"We have men who come from the south to get jobs in our dockyards and factories. There they hear and see things that are secret, and there's nothing to prevent them, if they wish, from taking the week end off, going to Dublin and passing information on to the enemy there."

Those familiar with Irish affairs say, however, that Eire is cooperating closely to eliminate the greatest potential sources of spy activity, particularly in the drive against the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

This organization, which has been accused openly of a close alliance with Nazi agents, is being watched carefully by the Eire Government, and already several hundred alleged members have been interned.

Eire cources argue that the I.R.A.'s greatest strength now is in Northern Ireland, where they say less is being done to eliminate its danger.

Another factor which they say limits the dangers involved in the loose Irish boundary is the difficulty of traveling from England, Scotland, or Wales to any part of the Emerald Isle. Government permission—given reluctantly—is required, and papers and luggage are inspected closely. For travel directly from Britain to Eire, permission of both governments is required.

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Battle of California's Prime Lesson: Army, Navy Co-operation Vital Need

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 27—No matter what may be said in Congress, there is no "hysterical condition among 2,000,000 people" in this strip of springtime sunshine. Not even among two dozen, as far as the eye of an observant reporter has been able to see.

There's nothing like a little shrapnel shower, apparently, to bring out the best neighborly qualities of all concerned, and although there was no lack of serious interest in the fireworks reception staged by the Army for Emperor Hirohito's men—supposedly—in the pre-dawn Feb. 25, the reaction is manifest in a comradely, almost carnival public attitude of "We have been through something together."

And so we have taken sides in the affair of Stimson versus Knox. There's almost an election flavor to the discussions.

Relieved Feeling

Navy Secretary Frank Knox knocked much of the wind out of our feelings of military importance when he called our 1,500 shrapnel bursts, and our long, thorough blackout and beautiful sky pageant a "false alarm."

Many citizens agreed with him, strange to say, but they seemed to be chiefly from the zones that were outside the shrapnel belt, and far enough away from the beach zone of action so that not much was visible to them but shell bursts and searchlight beams.

War Secretary Henry L. Stimson made the shrapnel-belt folk feel a lot better when he announced yesterday that "as many as 15 planes have been involved" and that no United States Army or Navy planes were in action.

The feeling is as intense as it is the week before the University of Southern California football team plays the University of California at Los Angeles team in the Coliseum in an ordinary year. Just about everyone has a favorite, and supports that favorite verbosely.

Secretary Stimson took the play clear out of Secretary Knox's hands by saying, in rebuttal, that the planes "may be from some commercial sources, operated as enemy agents for the purpose of spreading alarm."

Mystery added upon mystery—that could mean that the 15 planes had come up out of Mexico, for our own Civil Aeronautics Administration quickly provided a check showing that no such flight had been possibly made from United States soil.

Search Lower California. Buy it. Ask Mexico's permission to police barren areas from which such a flight might come. Many such suggestions grew out of this mysterious assertion. And is Secretary Knox, on his side of the question, positive there's not a Japanese aerie or two on near-by Mexican islands? How far could such a flight come from a flotilla of Japanese merchant ships, converted into airplane carriers, offshore?

Municipal Troubles

Last night's headlines gave homegoing throngs an entirely different subject of conversation:

Mayor Fletcher Bowron, the only real reform Mayor this city has had since it began to outgrow its sense of civic responsibility and decency, accused by an outgoing grand jury—and eight of his aids, the men who had broken the stranglehold upon the city of a widespread, ruthless, and conscienceless underworld, indicted charged with illegal wiretapping in their efforts to gain surefire evidence.

A grand jury, suspected of being swayed by the political ambitions of some of its leaders, a corps of Superior Court judges strangely silent, a quartet of powerful metropolitan newspapers strangely disinterested in reform—and the only truly reform administration the city has had in its adulthood, being struck a blow that should bring a greedy underworld horde racing back here from all points of the compass to begin anew their interrupted conquest of a vast metropolitan area.

That was last night. Trials will come, and the charges will be shown for what they are. But as a momentary sensation it served to put even the Stimson versus Knox drama in second place in the headlines.

A mild diversion was brought about also by the arrival of Wendell L. Willkie to attend the big annual dinner festival of leaders of the motion picture industry and then present the "Oscars."

It Couldn't Happen Then

The former Presidential candidate, speaking informally, called again for a unified command of the nation's armed forces, and recommended that Gen. Douglas MacArthur be recalled to fill that command. He said the Stimson-Knox imbroglio over our air raid could not occur under such a system.

Representative Leland Ford (R) from this area apparently made a strong plea in Congress for an official "investigation" of the puzzle of the planes. There was no immediate or at least noticeable protest against that suggestion here. Investigations seem always to be in order.

The young lady at the pie counter in a certain cafeteria, an executive of a large downtown stationery house, the girl who sells flashlight bulbs at the five-and-ten, the lady floorwalker at the Broadway door of a most fashionable department store, the colored shoeshine boy on Spring Street, the operator of elevator No. 5 in the Van Nuys Building—and tens of thousands of others like them—will be certain that when all the facts are known there will be enemy planes in those facts. They saw and heard, and know the rattle of shrapnel falling. They are veterans.

But these won't be hysterical, Congressmen—no, nor the other tens of thousands. They will be on their jobs as soon as the next "all clear" signal is sounded, and able to grin and talk about it.

You might hurry that investigation along, Congressmen, so those planes, if they return with bombs, won't catch you in just about the middle of it.

Willkie Cites Need For Single Command

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, Feb. 27

Wendell L. Willkie, principal speaker at last night's awards dinner of the Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Sciences, commenting on the conflicting reports by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox on the recent "enemy raid" experienced by this city, called the confusion "a perfect illustration of the need for unified command of our forces."

He applauded the Army's quick response to duty at the time, asserting "whether there were enemy planes or not, it is always wise to err on the side of safety."

Weddell Says Spain Hopes to Shun War

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Alexander Weddell, United States Ambassador to Spain, who has been called home for consultation, declared last night that the Spanish people desire to remain neutral in the current World War and that he thought the attitude of the Spanish Government would remain "non-belligerent."

Mr. Weddell said he was "not aware that Spanish food is being shipped to Axis countries but added it is "common knowledge" that Spanish laborers are being sent to Germany.

"The food situation in Spain is difficult but, in certain respects, Spain is better off than the occupied countries," the Ambassador said.

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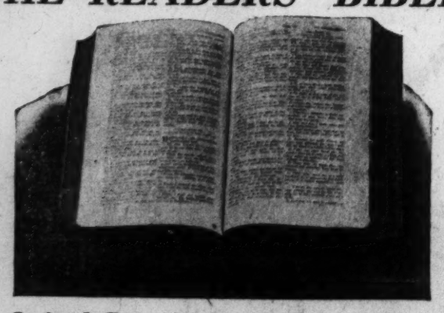

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By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—The unrelieved confusion over the enemy "air raid" on Los Angeles has strengthened the conviction here that the Army and Navy must move immediately to tighten their defense co-ordination.

Leaving aside for a moment the question of whether enemy craft actually appeared above the important West Coast war production center, Washington believes that Army-Navy disagreement on just what happened shows a lamentable lack of integration and efficiency in America's continental defense system.

Not only are the Army and Navy officials on the West Coast unable to agree on the actuality of the raid, but further confusion has been added by the diametrically opposite statements of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox. Although it is presumed that the War Department would have better information, since it is charged with coastal defense, it is pointed out that the American people have the right to expect its Navy to know what is going on in that area, particularly since the recent shelling of oil installations at Ellwood, Calif., by an enemy submarine should have put it on guard.

Reminiscent of Hawaii

Although official statements still throw little light on what happened, there is a tendency in official circles here to compare the Army-Navy situation at Los Angeles to that prevailing in the Hawaiian Islands prior to Dec. 7. The Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor was aided by the lack of unification among the defending forces, while the West Coast "raid" uncovered the same dearth of Army-Navy co-ordination.

In addition to the confusion existing between the forces, there is also evidence of equal confusion within the Army and the Navy. Although there is official and unofficial praise for the manner in which Army antiaircraft crews put their guns into action almost immediately after the alarm was given, this good showing appears to be offset by other deficiencies. Two of the questions most frequently asked in Washington are:

1. Where were the Army interceptor planes which should have filled the air during an alarm that lasted for five hours?

2. Why didn't Army observation planes take to the air and follow some of the unidentified craft to learn where they came from?

Two Pertinent Questions

The fact that no United States planes took to the air is raising two disquieting questions here. Persons are asking if the Army Air Corps was caught fast asleep by the incident, or if the lack of American aerial opposition shows that there are no such planes available for West Coast duty.

The latter hypothesis would seem to be ruled out by the fact that Allied officials have complained bitterly and forcefully of what they allege is Washington's policy of retaining a formidable number of fighters and bombers in this country as protection against what these officials claim is the virtual impossibility of a large-scale Japanese attack upon the West Coast of the United States.

As with the British and the Germans, the Americans have night fighter planes specially designed for just such occasions.

While it would be difficult for United States planes to have trailed enemy aircraft in the dark, it would have seemed the Army's duty to attempt it nonetheless. There have been persistent reports that the latest American planes are being equipped with aircraft detectors which permit them to find a plane in the dark and keep it within range.

What Price Workmanship?

Not so much criticism has been aroused by the fact that the Army fired 1,430 rounds of ammunition at the supposed craft without scoring a hit, although the record of the accurate American gunners on Bataan Peninsula had led observers here to expect better fire.

In commenting on the Los Angeles affair, British liaison officers in Washington pointed out that dozens of similar incidents have occurred in Great Britain, especially over London. These officers reiterated the statement of Secretary Stimson that it is far better to be over than under alert.

Further encouragement has been derived from the calmness with which the civilian population of Los Angeles County took their first "raid." Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California told the House of Representatives that he had been informed that "within about two minutes after the alarm was sounded . . . there was a perfect blackout over our whole region.

"The people of that entire county maintained their calm and equilibrium in a remarkable way, in spite of the fact that there were apparently some actual casualties. There was no hysteria or undue excitement," Mr. Voorhis reported.

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All Shined Up but No Place to Go

Associated Press

War Stalls Automobiles on a Race Track

Rented as an emergency measure, the race track at the Michigan State Fairground in Detroit is packed with the overflow of new automobiles. The cars overflowed all normal storage space as delivery was shut off for two months. Adjoining parking lots were also rented.

OPA Opens Repurchase Plan To Help Auto Tire Dealers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced a plan whereby the Government expects to buy up virtually the entire supply of new passenger car tires and tubes and thus enable dealers to get their capital out of stocks tied up by tire rationing.

Dealers who wish to be relieved of carrying passenger tire stocks throughout the period of rationing may sell all or part of them back to the original manufacturer or distributor at the cost price, plus 10 per cent to cover carrying expenses.

Manufacturers and mass distributors were ordered to sell the repurchased stocks to the Government-owned Defense Supplies Corporation, and to turn over to that agency also their own stocks of passenger car tires and tubes. The Defense Supplies Corporation is prepared to receive up to $75,000,000 worth of tubes and tires.

"This is expected to minimize the bootlegging of tires," Price Administrator Leon Henderson said in a statement.

A "small upward revision" of the ceiling prices now in effect on retail and wholesale tire sales will be required, Mr. Henderson said.

The manufacturers will sell their own stocks to the Government at cost, and will turn the repurchased tires and tubes over to the Defense Supplies Corporation on the same basis, plus freight costs from the dealer's store to the manufacturer's warehouse.

Truck tires and tubes were not included in the plan because "they are moving out rapidly enough, under rationing, to relieve dealers of any undue burden in carrying stocks."

Japanese in San Diego Area Are to Be Moved Far Inland

By the Associated Press

Japanese residents in the San Diego, Calif., vital military sector are to be shipped "somewhere east of the Sierra," the United States Attorney's office reported in that city, stirring talk anew today of the ultimate disposal of California's 93,000 Japanese, 33,000 of whom are aliens.

Norman Neukom, assistant U. S. Attorney, said he was told authoritatively that evacuation orders were being drawn up, affecting the American-born second generation as well as alien Japanese in San Diego County.

Such removal orders would be made by the Army under authority recently given by President Roosevelt to set up military zones from which military authorities could exclude anyone.

Mr. Neukom's statement came after FBI arrests yesterday of California Japanese.

Other developments included the testimony before the Tolan Congressional Committee at Portland, Ore., of Mayor Earl Ripley of Portland asking the evacuation of all Japanese from the Pacific Coast to the east side of the Rocky Mountains; and the demand by California agriculturists at a State Senate Committee hearing at Fresno, Calif., that the Federal authorities "make a decision now" on the Japanese removals because of farm labor difficulties.

The FBI, striking in various sections of California, arrested 37 more Japanese, including a farmer near Stockton whose basement safe contained $25,000 in cash.

Most of the arrests were made at San Diego, where FBI men held 28 Japanese. Among three Japanese seized near an Air Corps training base in central California was one who identified himself as a Japanese army reserve officer.

Developments in the alien problem elsewhere included the following:

Palm Beach, Fla.—Baron Fritz von Opel, wealthy yachtsman and son of a German car manufacturer, was reported arrested and his winter residence here searched by FBI agents.

Mr. von Opel and three other persons were arrested as "potentially dangerous aliens."

R. G. Danner, special agent in charge of the FBI's office at Miami, would not identify Mr. Von Opel by name but said that two German and two Hungarian aliens were arrested in Palm Beach.

Mr. Von Opel, son of the manufacturer of the Opel car, owns a Massachusetts brewery. He was the inventor of a Rocket-propelled automobile and conducted wide experiments with Rocket-propelled speedboats and airplanes. He sold his manufacturing plant at Frankfort to General Motors. He came to the United States about two years ago.

Honolulu—Territorial Representative Thomas Sakakihara and Frank Ishii, member of the Hawaii County Board of Supervisors, are being held by military authorities at Hilo.

The Hawaiian Command said that Sakakihara and Ishii were among 30 additional Japanese—aliens and citizens suspected of sympathizing with the enemy—recently taken into custody on the Island of Hawaii.

The Army announcement gave no details of any of the cases.

Bismarck, N. D.—Population at the Fort Lincoln Internment Camp was increased to more than 1,500 enemy aliens when about 700 more Japanese were imprisoned behind the high wire stockade.

The Japanese arrived on a 19-car immigration train after a three-day trip from the West Coast, joining others who were brought here several weeks ago.

Among the aliens unloaded were Japanese taken Monday by the FBI from the fish harbor area at Los Angeles.

New York—Aliens who left totalitarian lands for America in recent years can perform a special defense function by making native Americans aware of what is at stake when democracy is under attack, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared last night.

Addressing 500 persons with origins in more than 30 countries, at a meeting arranged by the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office of Greater New York. She asserted that "there are American citizens, sometimes with a good deal of background, who do not understand what the real thing is that is being fought out today."

New Orleans—The FBI announced arrest of 17 additional enemy aliens—the third successive day of raiding, along the waterfront. A total of 71 enemy aliens now have been arrested here.

FBI agents and police seized 21 pistols, three rifles, 24 shotguns, 507 rounds of ammunition, 15 cameras, 23 radios, 12 flares, two binoculars, one bayonet and one machete. All such material was ordered turned in by aliens several weeks ago.

Willkie: 'Let's Begin to Win'; Makes Plea for Offensive War

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. Feb. 27 (AP)—The United Nations will not win the war on the defensive, Wendell L. Willkie told the annual award dinner of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences last night.

"We want our Navy seeking out the enemy, not hugging our shores for fear the enemy will seek us out—as some of our distinguished Senators have suggested," Mr. Willkie said.

"We want our armies penetrating every active front. We want our fighting planes leading our bombers to their goal. It sickens me to think of America in terms of defense.

"I am tired of hearing of defense efforts and defense rallies, and even defense bonds. We should begin to talk of conquering efforts and victory rallies and bombardment bonds.

Strike, not Block

"But more than that, we should begin to think in terms of attack, not of retreat. We should begin to act in terms of striking, not blocking, for if the victories of totalitarianism have taught us anything, it is that those who win strike first.

"Let's begin to strike! Let's begin to win!"

Mr. Willkie recalled that "scarcely six months ago— and it now seems incredible—I was defending the motion picture industry from the extraordinary charge that it was engaged in propaganda against those same totalitarian forces."

"While Japan was planning its conquest of the Pacific and Hitler was marching triumphantly toward Moscow," he added, "there were individuals in America, and even in high committee places of the United States Senate, who were guileless enough to proclaim that the motion picture industry was luring us to war."

Tribute to Movies

While the American people, "ahead of many of their representatives, came to recognize the menace of totalitarianism," Mr. Willkie declared, "there were some who closed their eyes to this realistic American attitude.

"It is a tribute to the motion picture industry that it was among the first to appreciate fully true American sentiment and to offer pictures reflecting that sentiment and disclosing the vicious character of Nazi plotting and violence."

Declaring one of the essential differences between the United States and the totalitarian nations is that "here we have freedom of the arts," Mr. Willkie continued:

"One of the things I resented in the recent Civilian Defense controversy, though I was in sympathy with the criticism of its confused administration, was the attack on Melvyn Douglas merely because he is an actor, and so presumably knew nothing about what we are fighting to preserve or how to rally the people to defend it.

"As a matter of fact, I have a notion that those who understand the instincts of the people are peculiarly well equipped to understand the nature of the people's fight for freedom. For you will recall that the people were demanding more and more motion pictures showing the working of the Nazi system and its threats to liberty when many of our so-called statesmen were blind."

Los Angeles' Mayor Under Indictment

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 27 (AP)—Mayor Fletcher Bowron, swept into office on a reform movement which recalled his predecessor, now faces a fight to oust him on charges of wilful misconduct in office, brought by a county grand jury.

Eight others, including Mr. Bowron's special investigator, former Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent Wallace Jamie, and Police Chief C. B. Horrall, were indicted on wire-tapping charges by the grand jury yesterday.

Penalty upon conviction is removal from office. No sentence or fine is involved.

The Mayor was elected in 1938 on antivice, antigambling pledges and was reelected last spring. He succeeded Frank E. Shaw, recalled after the bombing of a private vice investigator, Harry Raymond, on whose charges several policemen subsequently were convicted.

Mr. Bowron, in a quickly-issued statement, charged that "the old boys who used to enjoy special privileges would like to see me out of office because I have been cramping their style.

"I knew what I was getting into when I stepped down from the (Superior Court) bench to become Mayor. At the very outset of my administration I said I fully expected to make bitter enemies.

"I have succeeded in that and I take no little satisfaction in the kind of enemies I have made. . . . I knew at the time I would have to fight a powerful, resourceful underworld that had made possible commercialized vice in Los Angeles. You can't take $5,000,000 in profits away from those old boys and make them like it. . . . This doesn't scare me. . . . I'm going to fight back . . . and see to it that the old forces of corruption never get back in power in my time."

Vice raids have been frequent in the Bowron administration.

For more than a year, political enemies have attacked Mr. Bowron for employing Mr. Jamie at $400 a month, plus expenses, to investigate vice conditions.

The indictment charged Mr. Jamie had been employed for "political purposes" and that Administration investigators had tapped private telephone lines in violation of the City Charter.

Others indicted were Grant E. Cooper, Chief Deputy District Attorney; Clifford E. Clinton, restauranteur and Bowron supporter who recently enlisted in the Army; Deputy Police Chief Ross McDonald, police chemist Ray Pinker, Police Capt. Paul Harrison and Police Lieut. G. Bruce Gurley.

Non-Germane Riders Irk F.D.R. —Smith Labor Bill Instance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—President Roosevelt today denounced as a reprehensible method of legislation the affixing of non-germane "riders" to appropriation bills which are so necessary as to be virtually outside the range of a veto.

As samples of this action he cited the Smith labor restriction amendment to the War Powers bill, which stirred the House again today, and the Senate farm bloc threat to attach a rider to the $32,700,000,000 war appropriation bill forbidding the Government to sell below parity levels its huge stocks of cotton, corn, and wheat.

The Senate farm bloc has already defied Mr. Roosevelt by earlier passage this week of a bill prohibiting below-parity sales of Government-held farm surpluses. Faced with a White House veto, the farm bloc threatens to circumvent it by hitching its proposal to the huge war bill as a non-germane amendment. The President could not veto the war appropriation bill without handicapping the war effort.

Higher Eating Costs

Mr. Roosevelt said this farm bloc amendment would raise the "cost-of-eating" by $1,000,000,000 a year, and increase the threat of inflation which is causing him anxious nights.

The President declined to be drawn directly into the House debate on the bitterly controversial Smith labor amendment. This would suspend the 40-hour week and the 8-hour day provisions of 17 specific bills for the duration of the war. It was offered at the last minute, without previous committee hearings, by Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, author of earlier legislation to modify the Wagner Act which passed the House but was blocked in the Senate.

But although the President made no specific comment on the Smith amendment policy, the full Administration weight is being thrown against the new proposal. So strong is the feeling for restrictive labor legislation, however, that the Smith bill is given a good chance of passage by the House, although it will meet with a cooler reception in the Senate.

Smith Bill Pros, Cons

Advocates of the Smith bill urge that it will speed up the war program by removing sources of delay in production.

Opponents of the bill say it will lower labor's wages, and arouse resentment that will slow down production.

A partial indication of House sentiment came in the 218-to-14 vote yesterday overruling a point of order made by opponents who charged the amendment was not germane to the omnibus war powers bill now under discussion. The war powers bill has already passed by the Senate. Hence the House amendment, if passed, would have to be decided in conference. However, the threat was made by Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York yesterday, that the President would veto the whole war powers bill if the amendment is passed.

Most important result of the amendment would probably be the taking away of discretionary powers from the President to work out matters of wages and hours with Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor chiefs in informal talks, and also from the newly established War Labor Board, and to open up the wide question of hours and wages afresh with employers and workers where these are not covered by specific agreements.

Hillman View

Sidney Hillman, War Production Labor Director, undoubtedly speaking with presidential approval, declared the Smith amendment "would result in confusion and demoralization and a lowering of morale, with incalculable results in our war efforts.

A high administration official today declared the average war employment average is 44 to 46 hours, with some men working up to 60 hours. The 40-hour week and 8-hour day do not prevent longer hours, but provide time and a half overtime pay for work beyond those limits. Hence, the official declared, the effect of the Smith amendment would be to strike at overtime pay and mean a reduction in the pay envelope. The Administration is strongly opposed to such an economic development, the high official said, with living costs rising.

Smith Defends: Fireworks

In behalf of his bill, Representative Smith argues that it suspends, but does not wipe out all the limitations on hours. These limitations, he has charged, "are daily, hourly, weekly and monthly handicapping the efforts of this Government to save itself in the hour of emergency." He attacked yesterday the argument that "national unity has to be purchased at the price of 8 hours a day and time and a half for overtime." In many cases the 17 laws, he asserted, "absolutely prohibit work in excess of 8 hours a day or work in excess of 40 hours a week." He offered letters supporting his bill from the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Speaking for the Administration, Majority Leader John W. McCormack attacked the Smith amendment as hasty and premature, as wiping out social legislation enacted from as far back as 1892, and likely to produce "sullen resistance."

This provoked Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, to declare "we are living under a labor government, rapidly headed into a labor dictatorship which, if not checked, will soon run into labor despotism."

Efforts to expunge this remark were unsuccessful. Representative William M. Whittington (D), of Mississippi declared "we do not want any 8-hour-a-day soldiers, and we do not need any 8-hour workers to provide for any 8-hour soldiers." Many Smith amendment supporters pointed out that soldiers receive only $21 a month.

Opponents of the measure such as Representative Mary T. Norton (D), of New Jersey, charged the object is "to destroy all labor legislation, using the war emergency as an excuse to do what would otherwise not be possible."

Richard J. Welch (R), of California, declared the amendment repealed the 1938 Fair Labor Standards Act under which textile mills in Mr. Cox's home State of Georgia were working 9 or 10 hours a day, for $5 or $6. He declared workers in Mississippi had received as little as $2.50 to $7.50 a week.

Patriotic Flower Seeds For Hyde Park Garden

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday received the first collection of red, white and blue flower seeds for her Hyde Park garden from the British American Ambulance Corps under whose auspices a "Show Your Colors in Your Garden" campaign is under way.

From little Joan Manners, 13, Girl Scout, Mrs. Roosevelt accepted the seeds along with a bouquet of victory roses, bachelor buttons and white carnations.

Proceeds from the sale of victory seed packages will be used to supply ambulances for the civilian defense units here and for United Nations use overseas.

Sugar Cane Acreage Boosted in Southeast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The 70,000 farm families in the Southeast participating in the Farm Security Administration program will increase the planting of sugar cane or sorghum by 400 per cent, according to announcement made here.

Instead of the one half acre previously set, each farm family is required to plant at least three acres of sugar cane or sorghum. This supply is estimated as sufficient not only for all needs of the farm families for sweetening but will make available an additional supply for the market.

Clubwomen of U. S. Reminded Of War Effort of Canadians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Just back from a trip to Toronto, Mrs. John F. Whitehurst, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, today urged American women to get acquainted with Canadian women and emulate their industry in the war effort.

The Federation President said she found a definite feeling in Canada that the Japanese would try to invade the Western Hemisphere through Alaska and Canada. Lack of co-operation between women of the United States and Canada might prove to be a weak link in that defense, she declared.

Pointing out that United States clubwomen are to confer with Mexican women in Mexico City following the Federation's April 26-May 2 convention in Ft. Worth, Texas, Mrs. Whitehurst said she was hopeful of arranging a similar forum with Canadian clubwomen.

She said she found Canadian devotion to President Roosevelt far outweighed feeling in the United States for Canada.

Expressing concern at the apathetic state to which American women have returned since Dec. 7, Mrs. Whitehurst declared, "We don't have the same seriousness of purpose as Canada. We will have to change the thinking of our people before we are going to do the work the Canadians are doing."

Asked how this could be accomplished, the women's club leader said she thought the nation was deluding itself by celebrating small victories such as Gen. Douglas MacArthur's stand in the Philippines and Soviet Russia's advances, while "glossing over" larger defeats.

Referring to the Soviet victories, she declared, "the only one of the United Nations that is gaining at this time is the one that has world domination for its aim."

"We are placing ourselves in the category of France if we don't let our people see that," she declared.

Misinterpreted?

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Roberts Report on Pearl Harbor has been grossly misinterpreted by the general public in so far as the important question of Army-Navy co-operation is concerned, says Admiral William H. Standley.

"Co-operation between the Army and Navy was at the fullest—you can make that as strong as you want to," the retired Naval officer and newly-appointed Ambassador to Russia said last night in an interview. Admiral Standley was one of five who wrote the report.

In fact, he continued, seldom have the two services ever acted in closer concert than during the period just prior to the Japanese attack.

He pointed out that the now-famed Roberts Report covered every implication and every rumor concerning Pearl Harbor.

"A careful reading will show every single one has been covered. But the report has been misunderstood and misinterpreted. The impression has been created that the relations between Gen. Walter Short and Admiral Husband Kimmel were so estranged that they passed to opposite sides of the street to avoid meeting each other.

"The exact contrary was in fact. A careful reading of the report will show that Admiral Kimmel and General Short conferred for three hours on Nov. 27. That they conferred again on Dec. 1—and again on the second and on the fourth."

'Skiing Down South?' 'Sure!'

On Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Gene Gooch of Knoxville is seen skiing along a trail in a winter sport which has developed enthusiasts for many miles around in that part of the Southland.

It's Growing Popular in South —Skimming Smokies on Skis

Monitor Traveltalk

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Knoxville, Tenn.

They're skiing on the "roof" of eastern America—and "way down South," too.

More than a mile up, among the snow-clad peaks along the Tennessee-North Carolina line, in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, red and blue-garmented young men and women skim across white waves.

Only a few years ago nobody dreamed that a favorite sport of the Alps could be possible in the southland. Then came people from the North and East—skiing enthusiasts—who were selected on a basis of ability for posts in the Tennessee Valley Authority. They had the idea of organizing a ski club and developing a winter sport in the Great Smokies. They obtained co-operation of the National Park Service in making a practice slope, runs, and a ski lodge.

Visitors From Afar

Great Smokies Ski Club has grown from 10 to 52 active members, but when conditions are favorable for skiing, visitors come for miles around in Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Virginia. Some of them have enjoyed skiing in Austria and Switzerland. Among club members are those with names such as Klauss, Baron, Houllaus, Weill and Senutovitch.

At first the venture had been looked upon with some skepticism.

"However," says Gene Gouch of Knoxville, club secretary, "the extremely social nature of skiiers provided all the impetus necessary to keep the club alive and to expand it rapidly. Interest became widespread.

"After the club was organized it was decided to contact the National Park Service to get co-operation in brushing out the trails. The response to our activities was so generous that for the first time the entire park office personnel went with the committee up to the Skyline Highway to draft plans and discuss improvements. Credit goes to Major Eakin, Superintendent.

A new system of reports on snows was arranged, which provides that the Park Service telephone the secretary (Mr. Gooch), who in turn immediately has the entire list of members notified by phone and through the papers. This rapid notification is necessary since sometimes our temperatures rise quickly in this climate. However, after three years we have an actual record of 80 to 120 inches of snow each year between Jan. 1 and March 15.

A Weekly Snow

"In 1941 it was unusual in that beginning on Feb. 1, the Smokies had a heavy snow every Thursday and Friday for eight straight weeks and provided exactly that many regularly scheduled club trips to the ski slope. The club used the resort hotels at Gatlinburg, at the foot of the Smokies, for accommodations; the hotels co-operated by offering low rates. This year the club has been fortunate in being allowed to use Timber Top Lodge, an absolutely typical ski lodge accommodating 20 persons overnight and located within 1,000 yards of the practice slope and shuss runs.

"This lodge is owned by the Champion Fiber Company, Canton, N. C., and was built some years ago when this company owned all this timber land which was later sold to the Government for a national park.

"As for skiing facilities, when an area becomes a national park, no drastic changes can be made in the way of cutting timber. Therefore, the Great Smokies do not offer the wide lengthy trails or slopes common in other areas.

"However, at Indian Gap, the club has been provided with four short downhill runs into the Gap, from any of which a turn can be made into and down the fast Chimney run for experts. The trail from Clingman's Dome Tower, our highest peak, over a quarter mile down to the parking area, provides our finest run and is located at an altiutde which is favored more often with snow. There are three to five other easy overland trails from one and a half to two miles in length, one of which passes directly by the ski lodge, extending from the Skyline road down to the North Carolina highway, one and a half miles, enabling the skier to send his car around to the lower end of the trail for the return trip. In the absence of ski lifts, which are not practical in our Smokies, this trail is a joy to the novice."

Climax of present skiing activities was the first Winter Carnival arranged by the Ski Club for Feb. 20, 21, and 22, with widespread interest being taken from Atlanta to Cincinnati and from Nashville to Charlotte, N. C. Events arranged included a ski dinner in Knoxville, a ski style show, movies, a caravan to the Smokies, a smörgåsbord in Gatlinburg, selection of a "Snow Queen," sculpturing in snow, including a figure of Hitler at which to throw snowballs, races and exhibitions of skiing.

Sideglances in Washington: Wickard Has Little Scrap

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Patriotic Secretary:

If his Indiana farm is any criterion, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard is pretty certain farmers aren't hoarding scrap iron.

The other day when he was home, a junk man came around appealing for scrap. Having recently been accused of starting the sugar scare by a radio broadcast, the Secretary told a hired man, "It would be just too bad if they found any scrap on this farm."

The helper scurried around and came back with exactly 20 cents worth.

Better un-Pronounced:

A society reporter, agog at the rumor of a Cliveden Set in Washington, accosted Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, at a Soviet Embassy party the other day.

"Please tell me," she said, "what is the proper pronunciation of the word 'Cliveden'?"

The Ambassador smiled. "You call it Cliv-den," he replied, "but why mention it at all?"

Tourist Note:

The Greater National Capital Committee of the Washington Board of Trade is ready with a new name for the Japanese cherry trees along the Potomac. From now on they are "Washington's cherry trees."

Actually, the Committee has not been calling them Japanese cherry trees for years because most of those the city of Tokyo originally sent over have long since been replaced by American-grown varieties.

Bulging for Britain: Vice-President Wallace called a Senate page the other day and asked him to take a note to Senator William H. Smathers (D) of New Jersey, who had asked to have a poem inserted in the Congressional Record.

"Dear Bill," it said.

"Since you are the poet of the Senate, I suggest that you put this gem in the Record:

"The ship of state, for a steady keel
Needs lots and lots of corset steel.
The die is cast; the fates have written,
The women now must bulge for Britain."

Parasites and Parasites: Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes and Representative John Taber, partisan Republican congressman from New York, have been having a private war of their own, each calling the other a "parasite."

Mr. Ickes say Mr. Taber is an "obligate" (full-time) parasite which is worse than the "facultative" (part-time) which has at least lived independently part of the time.

"I hope you are not going to allow yourself to become too jealous of my length of service," Mr. Taber wrote back. ". . . if my constituents decide to keep me in the country next winter, would you let me have enough fuel oil to keep my house warm?"

Welders End Own Walkout At New Jersey Shipyard

By the Associated Press

Charles Brecht, National Organizer of the C. I. O. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, announced today welders at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation yards at Hoboken, N. J., had voted to end their two-day walkout immediately as a patriotic gesture.

Brecht said the 120 workers who walked out in protest over a "foreman's abusive conduct" had not altered their "objections to their foreman's attitude, but are of the opinion that it is their duty as good Americans to return to work immediately."

"The welders unanimously voted to purchase one Defense Bond apiece and demanded that the foreman should purchase five," Brecht added.

The welders expressed confidence that William H. Davis, chairman of the War Labor Board in Washington, who had demanded that the walkout be terminated, and Union officials would "bring this case to a just conclusion in the near future."

Meanwhile, at New York approximately one-sixth of the membership of Local 147 of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union called on William Green, A. F. of L. President, to "cleanse our International Union."

A letter to Mr. Green signed by 254 of the 1,500 members—"sandhogs" who work at underground excavating—charged that industrial racketeers were running local Unions as dues-collecting rackets, accepting kick backs, and taking bribes from contractors which led to Union men working for wages lower than the prevailing scale.

"For many years our International Union has been run as a dictatorship by these same racketeering elements," the letter said. "Ours is the most notorious organization in the American Federation of Labor. For 30 years, from 1911 to 1941, no convention or election of officers in this International Union was held.

"Joseph V. Moreschi assumed the presidency in 1926. . . . He was never elected to office nor was his assumption of the presidency ever ratified until he was finally compelled, by public pressure . . . to call a convention of the International Union last September."

Other labor developments included:

Detroit—A C. I. O. local union president appealed in a dramatic message to members to settle grievances peaceably with the Great Lakes Steel Corporation plant in Ecorse, Mich., in place of striking.

Declaring "let's do our part in every way to have our country and the lives of our buddies in the front lines," Stanley Cook, President of Local 1,299, Steel Workers Organizing Committee, asked fellow unionists to continue with mediation.

A special mediation commission apopinted by Governor Van Wagoner meanwhile convened for preliminary discussions on what was reported to be accumulated grievances, including discharge cases. The S. W. O. C., and the corporation have a contract. The Union filed a strike notice Feb. 3.

Newark, N. J.—A pledge to accept a War Labor Board settlement has ended threat of a strike by 6,000 A. F. of L. Union workers on the Public Service Transportation System's Lines throughout the State.

"The public need not worry, there will be no strike," Otto R. Hauser, President of the Newark Local of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, said after a conference with company officials yesterday.

Earlier, the Union threatened to stop work Monday unless the Public Service Coordinated Transport Company negotiated further on Union demands for a 20-cent-an-hour wage increase and a $35 weekly minimum.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Gov. Forrest C. Donnell rejected an A. F. of L. Union's demand that he reinstate a discharged State worker to avert a strike in the Grain Warehouse Department at St. Louis.

"The Government of the State of Missouri does not and will not recognize the right of any person or organization to dictate to it who shall or shall not be its employees," the Governor declared.

The International Longshoremen's Association (A. F. of L.) had notified Governor Donnell that unless the discharged employee of the State Grain Warehouse Department was reinstated, work would stop Monday among all the Grain Department's 23 employees in St. Louis.

Washington—Dr. John R. Steelman, head of the United States Conciliation Service, addressed requests for continued work to employees of the La Belle Works of the Crucible Steel Company, Pittsburgh, and of the Southwestern Sash and Door Company and the Arizona Sash, Door and Glass Company, both of Phoenix.

The La Belle Works closed yesterday after pickets from the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee appeared at the gates. A Union representative said negotiations on grievances involving about 100 men had been "hanging fire for months" and that some workers left their jobs in protest.

Officials in Washington said their understanding was that employees of the two Phoenix concerns were not striking, but had refused to pass through picket lines established by an A. F. of L. Roofers' Union which has been on strike for some time against five roofing companies.

Two years of contract negotiations between the Ohio Brass Company, Mansfield and Barberton, Ohio, and the C. I. O. Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers ended in an agreement, worked out after an all-night session before a panel of the War Labor Board.

Announcing the agreement the board said that the Barberton employees would receive wage increases of 10 cents an hour and 10 per cent in piece rates, and the Mansfield workers would receive boosts of 5 cents in hourly rates and 5 per cent for piece work.

Gas Masks for Civilians Must Be Army Standard

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Gas masks for civilians must be as good as those for soldiers in the front lines, the War Production Board ordered.

It prohibited manufacture of any civilian masks which failed to meet standards of the Army's Chemical Warfare Service. Some masks now being offered for sale are ineffective against certain gas formulas, official sources said, and others are World War types which might have deteriorated. In some cases civilians have bought industrial masks useless against war gases.

Ill Wind Blows Some Good

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—A Senate-House Conference Committee yesterday approved with alacrity the repeal of the politically painful Pensions - for - Congress Law, and indorsed the inclusion of the following matters in the repeal bill:

1. A pay increase of 20 per cent for enlisted men and 10 per cent for officers of the armed forces serving in foreign lands or in the Philippines, Hawaii or Midway Island.

2. A provision temporarily excusing from the Income Tax Law Gen. Douglas MacArthur's men or any others "beleaguered or besieged by armed forces," captured, interned, missing or on distant duty with armed forces. However, they will have to file returns and pay as soon as they can.

3. A clause providing that the pay of soldiers, sailors and other government employees captured or missing shall continue. In the case of the missing, the pay will continue for 12 months, whereupon death benefits will be paid, but if a missing man turns up thereafter he will owe the Government the death benefits.

4. A provision authorizing immediate construction of an $8,000,000 lock on the Great Lakes Canal over which most of the iron ore, vital to the war program, must move.

The legislative catch-all resulted from the anxiety of both Senators and Representatives to kill off bitter public criticism of the nation's lawmakers for voting themselves a pension while the country was in throes of war.

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Films in Hollywood and Boston—Stage News—Radio Prospects

George Marshall Wins Fame As a Director of Westerns

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

George Marshall, the director who is making Paramount's "The Forest Rangers," with Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard, and Susan Hayward in leading roles, is the newest Hollywood director to become well known outside Hollywood.

Directors rarely become so well known as their stars. But occasionally one makes a picture which is a hit and in which the cinematic effect seems to belong to the director rather than to the players, and the public begins to notice his name.

It came about in this manner that George Marshall began to be a director about whom the public wanted to know more. The public, of course, had had ample opportunity in the past 20 years to learn, if it had wished. But Mr. Marshall's pictures, while good, were never quite outstanding enough to make the reading public curious about him.

* * *

He had directed "The Goldwyn Follies," some of the Will Rogers pictures, some college pictures, and some comedies, and a mystery melodrama or two. He almost became a celebrity when he directed Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard in "The Ghost Breakers"—but not quite. Mr. Hope was new to the screen then, and few people stopped to remember that George Marshall was the director.

Mr. Marshall's real fame began when he returned to the sort of picture he had made at the start of his career as a director—the Western picture. At Universal—where he had made his first picture with Harry Carey—he made two Westerns, "Destry Rides Again" and "When the Daltons Rode." He has followed these with two others, "The Valley of the Sun," and "Texas" for other studios.

None of these films was very expensive. No one of them, it seems likely, had a budget in excess of half a million dollars—yet all were hits.

* * *

Mr. Marshall was credited with making a new sort of Western, with, as his praisers put it, "his tongue in his cheek." But this is the reverse of what he did do. He didn't abide by usual Western picture standards, with cowboys in silver trappings, acting like legendary heroes out of some American Robin Hood saga.

"I tried to make them as real and as simple as possible," he says. "I put my cowboys in overalls, and made the villains less black than the others had been making them, and didn't make the hero too heroic—and everything else just followed. Except that I did consciously try to make the pictures move.

"We're still making motion pictures. There aren't enough Noel Cowards and Somerset Maughams and Maxwell Andersons to write good dialogue for 500 pictures a year. But there are plenty of people who know how to make pictures in which action, and not dialogue is the chief attraction. I remembered some of these things—and I remembered that I had always liked Western pictures—and everything else was easy."

* * *

Mr. Marshall's "Forest Rangers" may not be entirely in the tradition of the four pictures which have brought him fame; but it will be an outdoors picture—and it will move. There will, that is, be a minimum of dialogue and a lot of action.

"But that," Mr. Marshall says, "is just because any outdoors picture would have to be made that way. I like variety, and I'm not married to the notion of making only Westerns. I guess what I mean is that I like pictures—any kind of pictures. The Westerns were fun. Now I'm ready for something else."

Artur Rubinstein
To give piano recital in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, March 8.

'Song of the Islands'

Take Betty Grable, Victor Mature, and Jack Oakie, add a musical comedy romance for the first two and some comedy for Mr. Oakie, provide music in a modified Hawaiian stlye and dancing to go with the songs, photograph everything in Technicolor and you have "Song of the Islands," now at the Metropolitan. The result is not of major importance. Probably the songs and the Oakie comedy furnish the most substantial part of the entertainment.

The narrative contains no hint of warfare. On the contrary it emphasizes the peaceful nature of a tiny isle, part of which is owned by a go-getter businessman (George Barbier) and the rest by a lackadaisical Irishman (Thomas Mitchell) who opposes the encroachments of trade. Mr. Mature as the son of the businessman and Miss Grable as the daughter of the Irish philosopher become involved in a Montague-Capulet kind of love-affair which soon finds the elder generation forgetting their differences in an effort to iron out the misunderstandings of the young people.

But the narrative is of much less importance than the music. There are plenty of songs by Miss Grable and Hilo Hattie, and instrumental numbers in which Harry Owens and his Royal Hawaiians participate. Even Mr. Oakie indulges in a bit of cowboy melody, which he finds taken over by the Hawaiians.

"No Hands on the Clock," the companion feature, is a melodramatic thriller about a private detective who becomes involved in all sorts of complications on his honeymoon. Cousiderable comedy is combined with the excitements. There are several homicides before the sleuth gets his man, but in the long run he solves all the problems. Chester Morris and Jean Parker have the roles of the detective and his bride. Rose Hobart, Astrid Allwyn, and James Kirkwood are in the cast.

Dance Notebook

"The Eternal Heroine," a modern dance drama in six episodes "of Woman as she is, has been, should be, and would like to be," will be presented by Virginia Johnson and her group from California in the Dance Theater Series at the Y. M. H. A., Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, New York, Sunday afternoon. The word-setting is by Constance Buchanan, stage settings by Lynn Buchanan, the music score by Claire Rothwell, and choregraphy by Miss Johnson. The company includes May Tiffany, Lucy Ricker, and "Edythe." Robert Garretson is the music director.

* * *

Hebraic Dance

On Saturday evening at the same Y. M. H. A. Corinne Chochem and the Rikkud Ami Dance Group will give the following program: And It Came to Pass, Chanan and Leah, Kabtzonim Dance, Shabbat Shalom, In No Man's Land, Let's Be Glad Again, Shepherd Dance, Yesterday I Lived, Variation on the Hora.

And on Sunday evening at the Theater-Dance studio, 430 Sixth Avenue, Benjamin Zemach and his company will offer: Cain and Abel, Wandering, Vision of the Dry Bones, in the first of four Sunday evening programs.

* * *

Theater Program

Charles Weidman's "Flickers," first produced this year, will be featured on the Humphrey Weidman Company's second popular monthly program of the season on Saturday and Sunday evenings, at the Studio Theater, 108 West Sixteenth Street. Other items will be three dances from Doris Humphrey's "Decade,"—Air Gai, Etude, and Ringside; The Happy Farmer, War Dance for a Wooden Indian, Park Avenue Intrigue, Marionette Theater, all by Mr. Weidman; and from Lee Sherman, prominent dancer of the company recently developed as choregrapher, Jazz Trio, Effervescent Blues, and Second Story Story.

* * *

Concerts to Come

So cordial was the welcome given to Argentinita and her Spanish Ensemble at their recent concert after a year's absence from Broadway that three extra performances have been arranged for March 6, 7, and 8, at the Shubert Theater.

The second in the series of three extra concerts by Martha Graham and her Dance Company, also by popular demand, will take place at the Guild Theater on Monday evening, March 2.

Helen Tamiris and her group will appear in the Students Dance Recital Series at the Washington Irving High School, Sixteenth Street and Irving Place, on Saturday evening, March 7.

* * *

Boas Semester

The fifth in the series of six lectures on the Function of Dance in Human Society, conducted by Franziska Boas, now at the studio Theater, 108 West Sixteenth Street, will be given by George Herzog, anthropologist, and head of the Archives of Primitive Music, Columbia University, on March 9. "Dance and Music Among North American Indians" will be the subject.

* * *

Hawaiian Ballet

A Hawaiian ballet will receive its first performance on March 11, at the Master Institute of United Arts, 310 Riverside Drive, in the last of La Meri's winter session of six dance programs there. **M. L.**

Carmen Amaya Coming

Aaron Richmond announces that Carmen Amaya, the sensational Spanish gypsy dancer, and her (largely related) company of dancers and musicians will be presented in Boston sometime this spring.

Amaya was brought to this country by S. Hurok, made her New York debut at The Beachcomber night club about a year ago, and her concert debut at Carnegie Hall on Jan. 13, 1942, the latter with such success that several extra performances were later given.

She has already appeared twice in Boston—at the Ritz-Carlton Roof, and at the RKO Boston Theater. Her formal debut here will doubtless be made in Symphony Hall.

"Sing Your Worries Away," an RKO Radio musical film with Bert Lahr, June Havoc, Buddy Ebsen, and Patsy Kelly, will be released nationally next week. Alvino Rey and his orchestra, with the King Sisters, are featured.

Miss Cornell To End Tour On March 14

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Katharine Cornell, in agreement with Henri Bernstein, author of "Rose Burke," decided not to bring the play into New York this season. From Cincinnati, the actress-manager announces that she will continue her tour, as originally scheduled, to Columbus, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Toronto, where the production will close at the Royal Alexandra Theater on March 14.

* * *

"The Gondoliers," now being performed by the Savoy Opera Guild at the Cherry Lane Theater, 38 Commerce St., will be repeated on Saturday evening, Feb. 28, and also on March 5, 6, 7.

* * *

Catherine Littlefield is to stage the incidental dances for "A Kiss for Cinderella," starring Luise Rainer, which opens on Tuesday evening, March 10, at the Music Box Theater. Lee Strasberg is the stage director.

* * *

Sir Cedric Hardwicke is announced as star and co-producer of "All These Years," by Jerome Weidman, which Lem Ward has been engaged to direct. Harry Kaufman is the other co-producer.

* * *

"Day of Rest," by Rube Goldberg, is being announced for production by William Liebling of the Liebling-Wood office. It is a comedy about a father whose family upsets his desire for rest.

* * *

The Center Theater has been taken over for the Tuesday night, March 3, performance of "It Happens on Ice," by the American Friends of Norway, Inc., and the Women's Division of the Navy League.

* * *

"Macbeth," starring Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson, will give its final New York performances Saturday at the National Theater. The evening performance will be the 132d, said to mark a run nearly twice as long as any other. Monday evening the company opens an extensive tour at Rochester.

Pavlova Concert Tonight

For the Pavlova Memorial Concert which Senia and Regina Russakoff are presenting at the Peabody Playhouse tonight, Mr. Russakoff has put in ballet form several of Pavlova's most famous dances, among them "The Dying Swan," which will be interpreted by Sydelle Silver.

Mme. Regina Russakoff will perform a prayer dance dedicated to the memory of the artist. Sidney S. Cahan, music director, has composed some of the music.

Marcus Blechman
Mitzi Green
In "My Dear Public," musical comedy coming to the Colonial on March 9.

Screen News

After appearing at the Navy Relief Benefit in Madison Square Garden, March 10, Bette Davis will return to Hollywood to begin work on her next starring picture, "Now, Voyager," by Olive Higgins Prouty, author of "Stella Dallas." Casey Robinson is writing the screen play for a Hal B. Wallis production. Miss Davis is now in New Hampshire.

* * *

Brenda Marshall has joined the cast of "The Constant Nymph," by Margaret Kennedy. The film adaptation went into production Monday with Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine, Jean Muir, Alexis Smith, and Peter Lorre heading the cast.

* * *

Gene Kelly, who has been signed to a contract by M-G-M, will make his film debut opposite Judy Garland in "The Big Time," a story about vaudeville.

* * *

"The Pied Piper" soon will go into production at Twentieth Century-Fox, with Roddy McDowall and Monty Woolley already announced for the cast. Nunnally Johnson, who is making the film adaptation from the novel by Nevil Shute, will produce the film.

Civic Symphony

Michael Powers will be soloist with the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra in its Jordan Hall concert on March 12. He will play in Mendelssohn's Piano Concerto in G minor. There will be a first performance in Boston of Aaron Copland's "An Outdoor Overture," and a first performance of Joseph Wagner's transcription of MacDowell's Prelude and Fugue, op. 13. The other number will be Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. Mr. Wagner will conduct.

Bing Crosby
Master of ceremonies of the Music Hall, Thursdays, NBC-WNAC, 9 p. m., calls the cast with finger whistle.

Verdi Opera To Be Heard On Saturday

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"China, U. S. Ally" is to be the subject of the regular weekly news dramatization, Blue-WBZ, tonight at 9:30.

Lou Holtz, comedian, and Olyn Landick, "The Hackensack Gossip," are to be guests of Kate Smith, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Emil Ludwig and Oscar Levant are to be guests of "Information Please," NBC-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

William Gargan of the screen is to replace Victor McLaglen in air role of "Captain Flagg" in the "Captain Flagg and Sergeant Quirt" drama, NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m. Edmund Lowe plays the Sergeant.

Saturday

"Down Mexico Way," a new series featuring the music and habits of that republic, is to have its premiere, NBC-WNAC, 4 p. m. Inspired by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, the series will feature native music, with Mexican life depicted through the eyes of a traveling student.

Verdi's "The Masked Ball" is to be given one of its infrequent performances by the Metropolitan Opera in radiocast matinee, Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m. Giovanni Martinelli, Stella Roman, Richard Bonelli, and Bruna Castagna are among those co-featured. A modern work, William Schuman's Fourth Symphony, is to receive its radio premiere when Artur Rodzinski conducts it in the regular radiocast concert of the Cleveland Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m. Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture-Fantasia and Albeñiz-Arbos' "Triana" Suite are the other works programmed. Bishop's familiar coloratura, "Lo, Here the Gentle Lark," is to be sung by Josephine Tumminia in the "Treasure Hour," MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m. A review of the principal music from Romberg's "My Maryland" is to be heard in the Chicago Theater, MBS-WAAB, 8:30 p. m. Elisabeth Schumann, soprano, is to sing familiar Mozart and Strauss arias and lieder in "America Preferred," MBS-WAAB, 10:15 p. m.

Lieut. Douglas Fairbanks has received permission to co-star with Fredric March in "This Is War," all-network program to be devoted on this occasion to "Your Navy." Written by Maxwell Anderson, produced by Norman Corwin, with music by Kurt Weill, the show is aired by WEEI, WBZ, WNAC, and WAAB, 7 p. m.

Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison, Harvard historian, is to discuss various legends which have sprung up about Columbus, CBS-WEEI, 2:05 p. m. Senator George T. Aiken of Vermont is to be heard speaking on "The Consumer's Interest in Farm Production," CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Ginny Simms is the choice this week of the armed services as soloist in "The Hit Parade," CBS-WEEI, p. m.

Sunday

A modern work, Alexander Semmler's "Pastoral Suite for String Orchestra," and the eighteenth century Tartini's Concerto in D major, with Joseph Schuster, first cellist of the Philharmonic, as soloist, are to be heard in the Music Hall concert. Tchaikovsky and Rachmaninoff songs are to be sung by Selma Kaye, soprano, Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

For his second and final concert, conducting in the centennial season of the Philharmonic, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky has selected Arthur Foote's Suite in E major, for String Orchestra, Debussy's "La Mer," and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5, in E minor, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Gladys Swarthout is to give the first air performance of Deems Taylor's "Ave Maria" from his opera "Ramuntcho," CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m. For its final concert the Sunday Evening Hour is to feature the Greenfield Village Mixed Chorus in familiar songs, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Alla Nazimova is to be starred in

Lucas Studio
George S. Kaufman
The American playwright is master of ceremonies of the "Keep 'Em Rolling" program, Sundays, MBS-WAAB, W43B and W39B, 10:30 p. m.

Arch Oboler's "The Chinese Way," a drama with a modern theme in "Plays for Americans," NBC-WNAC, 4:30 p. m. Dorothy Lamour is to be featured in "Duration Girl," a modern story of a girl working in Washington, CBS-WEEI, 6 p. m. Joan Bennett and Robert Young are to be co-featured in a comedy, "Midnight," CBS-WEEI, 6 p. m. The job of converting plants from peace to war production is to be discussed by J. H. Knowlson, in charge of such work, and dramatized in "Keep 'Em Rolling," MBS-WAAB, 10:30 p. m.

A discussion of Voltaire's "Candide," by Andre Maurois, Irwin Edman, and Mark Van Doren, is to be heard in a recorded radiocast of "Invitation to Learning," WEEI, 1:30 p. m. Archibald MacLeish director of the Office of Facts and Figures, and Harold D. Lasswell, director of War Communications Research for the Library of Congress, are to be heard in a Round Table discussion of "Propaganda—Good and Bad." NBC-WNAC, 2:30 p. m. Maj. Alexander de Seversky, aeronautical designer, and William Ziff, aviation publisher, are to debate Representative Melvin J. Mass, Minn., and Representative Dow W. Harter, Ohio, on "The Role of Air Power in Modern Warfare," MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

Dinah Shore is to sing with André Kostelanetz's Orchestra "Blues in the Night" and "I Didn't Know What Time It Was," CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m., and "Way Down Yonder in New Orleans" and "Stormy Weather," in her own program, Blue-WBZ, 9:45 p. m.

Monday

Ellen Drew and Walter Pidgeon are co-featured in a "Cavalcade" presentation of Samson Raphaelson's modern comedy, "Accent on Youth," NBC-WBZ, 7:30 p. m. Loretta Young and George Brent are to be co-featured in a 1941 film adaptation, "The Great Lie," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Carl Randau and Leane Zugsmith, writers recently returned from the Far East, are to discuss "The Political War in the Pacific." in the "Spotlight on Asia" program, CBS-WEEI, 4:15 p. m. Jimmie Fidler, movie commentator, returns to the air in a new series, Blue-WBZ, 7 p. m.

Francisco Mignone, Brazilian composer, is to be heard conducting the Columbia Concert Orchestra in a program of his own music and music of his compatriot, A. Carlo Gomez, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m. On Wednesday Mr. Mignone is to play a keyboard recital of his own Sonata and Six Preludios, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Tuesday

American historians are to interpret current events in CBS's new "Living History" series, WEEI, 4:15 p. m. Prof. Carlton J. H. Hayes, Seth Low professor at Columbia University, is to be the first commentator. Frazier Hunt, newsman, returns to the air in a Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday commentative series, CBS-WEEI, 6 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TODAY 2:30—TOM'W 8:15
Boston Symphony
ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
Conductor
RICHARD BURGIN
Conducting
POLYNA STOSKA—Soprano

TICKETS TODAY, TOM'W Symphony Hall
"For pianistic form and box-office appeal
RUBINSTEIN
rates with the best of them—titanic Sergei Rachmaninoff; glittering Vladimir Horowitz."—Time Magazine
Beethoven "Appassionata"; Chopin and Brahms groups; "Petrouchka" Suite; SUN. AFT. pieces by deFalla, Poulenc. (Steinway) MAR. 8

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
3rd Great Week
Richard Llewellyn's
HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY
WALTER PIDGEON
MAUREEN O'HARA
Co-Feature
NIAGARA FALLS
MARJORIE WOODWORTH • TOM BROWN

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Bette DAVIS • Ann SHERIDAN • Monte WOOLLEY
"The Man Who Came to Dinner"
Plus "Steel Against the Sky"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Betty GRABLE • Victor MATURE • Jack OAKIE
"SONG OF THE ISLANDS"
Plus "No Hands on the Clock"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Claudette Colbert, John Payne
"REMEMBER THE DAY."
Elisabeth Bergner—Randolph Scott
"PARIS CALLING"
Starts Sunday—"BABES ON BROADWAY"
"The Perfect Snob"

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Feb. 26 to Mar. 4. Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING"
With Fibber McGee, Molly, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy; also Bonita Granville and Ray MacDonald in "DOWN SAN DIEGO WAY."

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—*Winchell*
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Next Matinee Saturday. 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
BLITHE SPIRIT
Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED and SAT. at 2:40

"I am still laughing"—Robert Benchley
"Genial, comic and original."—*Atkinson, Times*
CAFE CROWN
with MORRIS CARNOVSKY & SAM JAFFE
CORT, 48th St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-8046. No Mon. Perf.
Evgs. Incl. SUN. 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Sun. 85c-$2.20

"A GREAT SHOW."—*Herald Tribune*
50c, $1 and $1.50, plus tax, no higher
2ND YEAR—2ND EDITION of the Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CI. 6-5474
Evgs. except Mon. Mats. Sun., Wed. & Sat., 2:40
501 Seats for Every Perf. 55c. EVGS. at 8:40

"Junior Miss' is a joy."—*Watts, N.Y. Trib*
JUNIOR MISS The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 750 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:40

"Belongs on your must list."—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. Cl. 6-6750. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. $2.75-55c. Mat. Sat. $2.20-55c

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SATURDAY THRU WED., MAR. 1, 2, 3, 4
PLAZA 58th St.—MADISON ROBERT YOUNG • KEDY LAMARR • RUTH HUSSEY
H. M. Pulham, Esq.
1:00, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40 P.M.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder. Presented by the New England Repertory Company, 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20. "Minstrel Days." 3:25, 6:10, and 9.

Exeter—"Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:30, 5, 8:10. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 3:03, 6:13, 9:23.

Fenway—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Jimmy Durante, Monty Wooley and Ann Sheridan. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:35, 4:55, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m. 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodward, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 10:05 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 11:40 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Modern—"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Victor Moore, and Vera Zorina. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:25.

Orpheum—"Hay Foot," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer and Noah Beery, Jr. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15 10:05. "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:15.

Paramount—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Jimmy Durante, Monty Woolley and Ann Sheridan. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

RKO-Boston—"Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 10 a. m., 12:25, 2:55, 5:25, 7:55, 10:25. Stage Show: 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 6:55, 9:25.

Scollay—"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Victor Moore and Vera Zorina. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Three Travelogues—China's Second Burma Road Through India—Java—Trinidad," "Main Street on the March," "Sittin' Pretty," "Popular Science," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Hay Feet," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer and Noah Beery, Jr. 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:05, 9:10. "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10.

Trans-Lux—"Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:10, 10. "Man from Headquarters," Frank Albertson. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9.

Uptown—"Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 3:05, 6:35, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympia—"Two Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Two Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Outlaws of the Desert," Hopalong Cassidy. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Wings Over Honolulu," Ray Milland and Wendy Barrie. "Sing Another Chorus," Jane Frasee and Johnny Downs. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "One Foot in Heaven," Frederic March and Martha Scott. "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall and Wayne Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 2:00, 5:05, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1:45, 5:35, 9:10. "Harvard, Here I Come," Maxie Rosenbloom. 4:20, 7:50.

Cleveland Circle: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Mr. District Attorney in the Carter Case," James Ellison. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Look Who's Laughing," Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "International Lady," George Brent. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 2 and 8.

University: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 3, 6:25, 9:45. "Paris Calling," Elisabeth Bergner. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. "The Devil Pays Off," Margaret Tallichet. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "The Stork Pays Off," Maxie Rosenbloom. "Under Pista Skies," Gene Autry. 2, Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 3:20, 9:20. "Look Who's Laughing," Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. 1:54, 7:54.

Codman Square: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestion: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Dumbo," 3:15, 7, 9:31. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:55, 8:13.

Park: "Sing for Your Supper," "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan and Olympe Bradna. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Duratnte. 1:54, 8:09. "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. 3:18, 9:33.

Hyde Park: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "The Apache Kid," Don Barry and Lynn Merrick. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. 2:55, 8:40. "March of Time." 2:30, 9. Also short subjects.

MALDEN—Granada: "Look Who's Laughing." Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Maplewood: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "The Outsider," George Sanders. 2:10, 8:15. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 3:45, 7, 9:50.

Orpheum: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie and George Murphy. "Sierra Sue," Gene Autry 1:45. Continuous 6-11.

Strand: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 8:20. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot." "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Target for Tonight." "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "International Lady," George Brent. 2:20, 8:20. "Dumbo," 4, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 3:35, 9:20. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "International Lady," George Brent. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 2:05, 6:30, 9:15. "The Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles and Charlotte Greenwood. 3:45, 8:05.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Ann Shirley. "The Kid From Kansas," Dick Foran and Andy Devine. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. "The Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. "The Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Pirates on Horseback," William Boyd. "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. "Go West Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camco: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Three Sons o' Guns," Warner Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Four Jacks and a Jill," Anne Shirley and Ray Bolger. 2:09, 4:59, 7:49. "Dumbo." 3:42, 6:32, 9:22.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn. "The Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall and Wayne Morris. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Ladies in Retirement" Ida. Lupino. "Double Cross," Pauline Moore. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn. "Tanks a Million," James Gleason and William Tracy. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Dumbo," "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sunday.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Texas," William Holden. 3:37, 8:07. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 2:19, 6:30, 9:48.

Mute Metals Tell Their Secrets To Frances Clark

By Priscilla M. Pennell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ever since the alchemists of old attempted to transform the baser metals into gold, metallurgy has been an interesting and absorbing subject, and according to Dr. Frances Hurd Clark, metallurgist for Western Union, it offers many opportunities to the woman who enjoys experimental work and is "not afraid of getting dirty."

I found Dr. Clark in her laboratory testing a small metal part of a telegraph instrument which had been giving trouble.

"It's the old, old question," she remarked as she took a reading from a clock-like dial, "How hard is a piece of steel?"

"And do you always find the answer?"

"Oh, no, indeed," she replied, "but we do our best."

Her best, it seems, is very good indeed, for her tireless studies and experiments in seeking and finding the exact metal to meet each specialized need have played an important part in the progress of the telegraph and stock-ticker field in recent years.

Loves Her Work

Her experiment completed, Dr. Clark sat facing me across her desk. It was very evident that being a Doctor of Engineering was no detriment to feminine charm, for she was small and pretty with a halo of dark curly hair above a heart-shaped face. A simple print dress showed beneath her gray working smock.

She loves her work and is most enthusiastic in speaking about it, but she is reluctant to talk about herself and heartily dislikes comments on the fact that she is engaged in a profession usually followed by men.

"I work with the men and we get along beautifully," she told me. "But I don't see why anyone should be interested or make a fuss about it."

The story of how Dr. Clark obtained her present position is an interesting one. Some fourteen years ago, when Western Union decided to establish its own metal research department, it sent out a representative to find a competent metallurgist to take up the work. It found that the highest qualified expert available was a petite brown-eyed girl who was doing graduate teaching on the subject at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. So Frances Clark came to New York, equipped the laboratory with scientific precision instruments, powerful microscopes, camera, and reference books and she has been engaged in solving the problems of finding the best metals for high speed telegraph equipment ever since.

Essential Investigation

"If it weren't for the progress of metallurgy, present-day speed would be impossible," explained Dr. Clark. "The automobile, the airplane, the telegraph, and other high-speed conveniences give an enormous amount of wear and tear to their various parts. We are continually in search of superior steels and other metals and methods of combining and treating them to make them wear-resistant and vibration-proof. Metals are subject to fatigue, and when overtaxed, refuse to work."

A flattened piece of lead cable lay on the desk. Dr. Clark turned it over in her hand and showed me both sides. What had been the outside looked as good as new, but the inside revealed deep cracks caused by the many shocks it had received from constant use.

In prying the secrets from metals, Dr. Clark uses photographs of from 100 to 3,000 magnifications. To the layman, these photographs present patterns of spots and dashes which sometimes take on the aspects of fine lace, but to her they reveal discrepancies in grain size, chemical composition, or heat treatment. Photomicrographs of used parts often reveal minute "fatigue cracks" which if undetected would later cause breaks in the wire or equipment.

"Perhaps you would like to see how I take these pictures," the metallurgist suggested, and selected a bit of steel which had been highly polished and then etched in an acid bath. The rays from a powerful arc light, directed and condensed through an optical system, made an intense spot hardly more than an eighth of an inch in diameter on the piece of steel. This tiny spot, when magnified in the camera to cover the entire surface of the 11 x 14 ground glass back, showed an interesting pattern of slightly colored spots and patches, whose significance Dr. Clark said was a secret.

Covers Two Phases

"Our work here in the laboratory covers two broad phases of metallurgy," she went on. "The first we call 'trouble shooting.' This means discovering the reasons for the failure of materials, and when possible, preventing the trouble before it occurs. The other is working with the engineers in designing equipment. We advise what metals will give the best service for the different parts."

Sometimes the answer to a seemingly difficult problem is surprisingly simple. In one instance, Dr. Clark discovered that ordinary soft iron wire, such as is used to hold up a stovepipe, would when given a special surface treatment, give excellent service for a certain purpose when complicated alloy steels had failed.

Studies of the corrosion of wire help to determine the type of line construction needed to withstand the climatic conditions of different localities. Rare metals are constantly being sought and tested for electrical contacts.

A comparatively new process, in which Dr. Clark is very much interested, is that of powder metallurgy—the pressing of insulated grains of magnetic metal powders into shapes for cores for electrical filters. She has lectured on the subject at M. I. T., Stevens Institute of Technology, and Columbia University.

"But don't suppose that metallurgy is only concerned with technical apparatus," Dr. Clark warned. "It enters into the field of everyday home life in many of the utensils and appliances which the housewife uses daily, such as the lowly kitchen knife of stainless steel, the pots and pans of tin plate and aluminum, the plating on the silverware, and the tungsten filaments in the electric light bulbs.

"Today the foremost problem involves the substitution of metals required for the defense program. The telegraph company has made strenuous efforts to eliminate as far as possible such strategic metals as magnesium; aluminum, nickel, and certain alloy steels."

Although she is always interested in examining specimens of ancient metals, such as utensils of Egyptian copper, sections from old Roman water pipes, and pieces of medieval armor, Frances Clark's interests are by no means confined to her work. With her husband, Robert L. Dietzold, she loves to indulge in outdoor sports. Horseback riding and golfing in summer, and skiing in winter, provide a welcome change now and then from microscopes and metals.

Frances Hurd Clark, metallurgist for Western Union, is enthusiastic about her work with microscopes and metals. Her tireless experiments in seeking and finding the exact metal to meet each specialized need have played an important part in the progress of the telegraph in recent years.

Housekeeping in West China Proves An Adventure in Ingenuity

Just back from the Far East, where she lived for some months in the city of Kunming, the focal point of the Burma Road, Miss Oakes tells from first-hand experience of the problems of housekeeping in Free China.

By Vanya Oakes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The American housewife cannot, even in the wildest flight of imagination, conceive of the problems connected with running the most simple household in Free China. The prime difficulty, exclusive of air raids, is that there is nothing with which to start; every single thing, from beds to butter, has to be made.

But first one must procure a roof and four walls. The influx from the coast cities had created a scarcity of dwellings, so that there was something wrong with all those I inspected. One I looked at in the outlying area was near a break in the city wall, through which robbers poured. In another, the well was so malodorus, for of course there is no such thing as plumbing, that it could not be considered.

Once I thought I had found the place, a rambling Chinese-style house. It did, however, require paint to make it usable. I hied me to the painter—only to find there had been so many people and so much painting that there was no more paint in town. When would there be more? Oh, maybe one month, maybe two, it was hard to say.

And then the miracle house appeared. It was freshly painted, its well did not smell, it had a few bathroom fixtures, and a charming courtyard with an all-day sun. I knew something must be wrong with it; the gatekeeper was evasive. It belonged to an official, that was all he knew.

The "something" proved to be an anti-aircraft gun, directly behind the house. This meant, however, that the bullets would go over the house, and while it would be noisy, the danger would be from a direct hit only. It was certainly not ideal, but I was desperate and decided to take a chance. So Mary and I moved in, and named our domicile "Front Line Hut."

Food Not a Problem

We commenced housekeeping with two camp beds borrowed from the American Consul, an assortment of boxes to serve as chairs and tables, an acetylene lamp donated by American aviators, and an excellent Chinese cook. Food, fortunately, was not a problem. If you are willing to eat off the land, there is plenty in that part of China. If you want fancy things like canned sardines, that is just too bad. If you are willing to eat a good deal of Chinese food, you can have considerable variety. The magnificent things a Chinese cook can do with a "walkee-walkee" (i. e. tough) chicken are miraculous.

We ordered beds, chairs, and tables from a furniture man. The weeks passed. We went to investigate, and discovered that the furniture man had moved out into a village some miles away because of the possibility of air raids. We went in pursuit, that day and for a month afterwards before we achieved success.

But the success was considerable and tempted us to launch upon a rash venture. To wit, the manufacture of a combination closet-dresser. There are never closets in Chinese houses. We wished to have a long section in the middle for our dresses, and two sets of drawers, one on either side, for other clothing. We drew the picture, and the furniture man appeared to understand.

A Huge Success!

About a fortnight later I arrived home to find a great commotion in the courtyard, the cook, the gatekeeper, their wives, and Mary partaking. There in the courtyard stood the result of our inspiration. It looked like a huge success—too huge. It was too big to go through the door.

The cook finally produced the solution. Since the closet-dresser had been made in three separate parts, why not take it apart and move them separately, then rehitch them? The furniture man set to work with his hammer, and it looked as though all were going to be well.

But all was far from well. For some mysterious reason, when those three sections were put back together, they never fit properly. Whenever I opened the door to my section, the whole contraption would topple over onto my head. Mary's side was so high that it had to be held down with a rock, and she was perpetually getting hit over the head with that. We tried leaving the doors open, and visitors were always shutting them and getting themselves whacked over the head. We finally devised the scheme of placing a huge sign before the wretched thing—Live Bomb.

Another major commotion was caused by getting electric light fixtures, which did not come with the house (when Chinese occupants leave a house, they leave it denuded). The city of Kunming, the focal point of the Burma Road where this all took place, has many eccentricities, among them a dual lighting system. In other words, two different voltages, neither of which works well so one has to have lamps anyway. After we finally coralled an electrician, he put in the system operating in the other part of town. Finally we got it altered, and the following day there was an air raid which so disturbed our power plant that it was never the same. Then we gave up the whole idea of electricity.

Our next problem had to do with washing, which the cook's wife did. A washing machine is, of course, unheard of, the system being to whack with exemplary vigor one's unfortunate possessions over a board if available; if not, over the nearest rock. The sorority of wash ladies has come to be known as the "button busters," for reasons which should be apparent. It is no laughing matter to have buttons "busted" and clothes torn when they are irreplacable. One day I dismissed the lady, thereupon the cook likewise departed, and would only be placated by a raise. Thus, the button-busting problem proved insoluble.

One Learns Many Things

Yet with all our trials and tribulations, we managed after about six months to get our household running smoothly enough. You would be surprised at the number of things a house can do without and at the makeshifts Chinese ingenuity can devise.

One learns a lot of things keeping house in West China—that rough wool from nearby sheep makes blankets that are just as warm as expensively manufactured ones; that crude village-made utensils serve the purpose just as well as more elaborate ones; that food cooked over charcoal tastes as good as though cooked over the newest electric stove; that the gadgets of our everyday life are not really needed; that happiness does not come out of a tin can.

Meet the Sugar Shortage Cheerfully, Using These Substitutes in Your Recipes

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a cheerful side to the sugar shortage. As a nation whose sugar consumption has been greater than that of any other country, we can get along on a lot less than we have been using and be making an improvement in our eating habits as well. What's more, research groups everywhere, home economists, and government agencies are hard at work developing all kinds of new recipes for the use of sugar substitutes like honey, corn sirup, and molasses. With these on hand and the determination to make every bit of sugar go as far as possible, the homemaker is well equipped to meet the situation.

According to the United States Bureau of Home Economics, honey may be used cup for cup for the sugar called for in a recipe. Because honey is a liquid, the liquid called for in a recipe must be cut down. In cakes, cookies, and quick breads, when substituting medium-thick honey for all of the sugar, cut the liquid by one-half. If you use honey for half of the sugar, reduce the liquid by one-fourth. Bake cakes made with honey at moderate temperatures to avoid too rapid browning and to keep in the good honey flavor.

Plenty of Corn Sirup

Sirups of all kinds, like corn sirup and maple sirup, molasses and sorghum, have their own special flavors and are delicious in cakes, cookies, and puddings. Cakes made with sirups are different in texture from sugar cakes. They are rather crumbly and slightly heavier, but they usually stay moist longer. It takes about one and one-half cups of these sirups to equal one cup of sugar in sweetness.

Corn sirup is also in the limelight as a sugar substitute, and there are good stocks on hand in the country. According to an executive in one of our large grocery chains, there is no threat of a shortage of either dark or light corn sirup, although the dark sirup is more plentiful at present. We can, he says, also expect to see the development of corn sugar on a large quantity basis.

Only Half as Sweet

Corn sirup may be used as a sweetening agent in many types of foods. In any food product, you can replace 25 per cent of the sugar with the sirup. Don't forget that it is only half as sweet as sugar by measure, so you must use twice as much sirup as the amount of sugar specified. In custards, puddings, beverages and sauces, you may use corn sirup as the only sweetening, but use twice as much as sugar and reduce the liquid by one-fourth. In baking, substitute the sirup for sugar, measure for measure, and reduce the liquid by one-third.

These rules for sugar substitutes will start you off on the conservation drive, and some recipes are given below. But this is only part of the story. More important, keep a sharp eye out for sugar waste. Experiment to see if the amount of sugar you use on your breakfast cereal, for instance, isn't just a habit. Try a little less and see if you don't like it just as well. Serve fruit with cereal, and you'll need less sugar, particularly if you use stewed dried fruits. Or use honey instead of sugar.

Do make liberal use of all fresh, dried, or canned fruits. Think how appetizing a colorful fresh fruit salad is for dessert! Try fruit whips made with naturally sweet dried fruits. If you like them a little sweeter, add a little honey. Dried fruits are good served just as they come from the package or in a fruit compote. Dried peaches, raisins, and prunes, cooked with a slice or two of lemon and well chilled are one of our particular favorites. Baked fruits are delicious, too, especially apples, bananas, or grapefruit, with honey for sweetness.

If you aren't already familiar with cheese and fruit for dessert, such a favorite with the English, try it. Word from one of the large cheese manufacturing companies assures us that there is plenty of cheese on hand for everybody. With shiny red apples or dewy cold pears, it's hard to resist.

Gay and appealing gelatin desserts also will please the family. If you have sirup or juice left from canned fruits, use it for part of the liquid in the gelatin. If you have sweetened condensed milk on your pantry shelf, get it down and try some of the rich puddings and custard it will make.

Generous Allowance Really

There are all sorts of things you can do to take sugar rationing in your stride. Here is a challenge to your skill as a cook and menu-maker. It won't be such a hard job because the one pound of sugar per week per person allowed under the rationing system, is really a generous allowance.

From a New Hampshire friend we wheedled a few of her tried and true maple sirup and maple sugar recipes. The chocolate graham cracker cake is a nice change, too, and has been laboratory-tested for the use of corn sirup.

Maple Sirup Gingerbread

½ cup shortening
1 cup maple sirup
1 egg, well beaten
½ cup sour milk
2 cups flour
½ teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon ginger

Cream shortening. Add maple sirup and well-beaten egg. Add sour milk alternately with the dry ingredients which have been mixed and sifted together. Bake in a moderate oven (350 deg. to 325 deg. F.) in a shallow pan about 25 minutes.

Maple and Oranges

Slice oranges and sweeten with dry maple sugar. Beat the white of one egg stiff and add ½ cup dry maple sugar. Place oranges in small dishes and top with sweetened egg white.

Maple Sugar Cream Cake

1 cup maple sirup
1 egg
1 cup sour cream
1 teaspoon soda
2 cups pastry flour
½ teaspoon cinnamon
Pinch of salt

Mix maple sugar with egg. Mix and sift dry ingredients and add alternately with sour cream. Bake in Washington pie tins, in a moderate oven (350 deg. F.) about 30 minutes. Top each layer with boiled frosting, made by substituting ½ cup maple sugar for part of the white sugar, or serve unfrosted.

Marble Cake

2 cups sifted cake flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
⅓ cup shortening
1 cup corn sirup
1 egg
½ cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla
8 chocolate graham crackers, cut in small pieces.

Sift together flour, baking powder, and salt. Combine shortening and corn sirup and beat thoroughly. Add egg and beat well. Add dry ingredients alternately with milk and vanilla. Fold in chocolate graham cracker pieces. Pour into two greased 8-inch layer cake pans. Bake in moderate oven (375 deg. F.) 20 to 25 minutes. Frost with chocolate frosting or serve unfrosted.

Honey

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I never did know whether
I liked honey in a comb shape
Or honey in a pot;
Honey in a pot is brighter,
Crusty combs are firm and whiter,
And such fun to cut.
Liquid honey's clear and flaxen,
Honey in the comb is waxen,
Combs are crisp, and fun to cut.
Give me on thin bread and butter
Potted honey, bright, spoon-clinging,
But on crumpets trivet-toasted
Pale comb-honey, bees late singing
In its flower-scented cells.

DOROTHY LAMB

Three Ways to Clarify Fat

For the first time in their experience many American housewives are considering ways to save and utilize the fat which accumulates from their cooking. To waste fat in peacetime has never mattered, but the threatened shortage of fat in this country makes such waste unthinkable today.

There are three possible methods for clarifying, but in each, the point to remember is that the fat must be kept at a controlled low temperature to prevent scorching and further discoloration.

1. Transfer two cups of mixed drippings to a heavy well-balanced kettle which won't tilt and melt fat slowly over a top gas burner. Add slices of unpeeled potato; turn flame higher so fat will bubble. When potato slices are well-browned, strain hot fat into a container through several thicknesses of cheesecloth held in a wire strainer. The potato slices absorb flavors and odors, help to clarify and purify fat. When fat is cold and hard cut off bottom layer of sediment and discard. Store clear fat in refrigerator.

2. Mixed drippings light in color may be clarified by transferring to a kettle and pouring sufficient boiling water over it to melt it. Place kettle over a top burner and turn flame to a point where gentle boiling is maintained. Boil fat thoroughly, then strain. When cold, lift off top cake of fat from liquid containing sediment in bottom of container.

3. A combination of the above methods—adding potato slices to fat melted in boiling water—seems to produce softer fat, lighter in color, which may be more useful to combine with other shortening.

It is economical to save excess suet and fat trimmed from steak, chops, ham, stripped from chicken and poultry. Put this fat through a grinder or chop in a wooden bowl. Then try it out in a skillet over a low flame. The bits of fat will melt and can be strained off for storing in the refrigerator.

Salvaged or clarified fat is used by the thrifty woman in pan-frying, to brown meats for braising, in fricasseeing and in sautéing.

New Suits Are Made From Old

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the restoration of garments considered by their former owners to be worn out, war relief workers in the United States are today writing a thrilling chapter in the saga of conservation that will be one of the bright legacies of this war.

One group of such workers in New York, who began by using what they had in the house, found themselves launching a startling standard in the reconditioning of worn and discarded clothing, putting it back in the field of active duty with a two years' guarantee of service. Their chairman was Miss Genevieve Jones, designer, dressmaker, and instructor in the Manhattan Evening Trade School of New York.

"To begin with," Miss Jones related, her bright brown eyes snapping with enthusiasm, "we asked for contributions of used clothing. We did not ask for new materials."

Immediately clothes began to pour in, and what Miss Jones's workers did with them has become a model of procedure for other groups. Women's and children's coats which came in soiled, with the nap of the materials worn off, and with frayed edges, were taken apart and cleaned by a shampoo process.

New Linings Supplied

Coats were then made up with the wrong side out, to present an unworn surface. Old interlinings were washed, and new linings supplied at the nominal cost of 98 cents for each coat.

When a call came from England for men's suits, contributions of men's worn clothing poured into the shipping room which was the clearinghouse for a number of war relief units. Most of the suits, however, were not in fit condition for shipping. The director of the work appealed to Miss Jones to handle these garments, as her unit was the only one of its kind in greater New York which specialized in reconditioning clothes.

A suit which the shipping director considered hopeless was chosen for experiment. The trousers were worn at the cuffs; the pockets needed renewing. Both the coat and vest were badly frayed at the edges. The turn of the coat collar was worn through, and the lining was practically gone.

Challenges Their Ingenuity

The suit presented a challenge to the workers' ingenuity. They met it enthusiastically. They renewed the pockets of the trousers and the finish of the trouser cuffs; also the facing inside the trousers. Broken buttons were replaced. The edges of the coat and vest were ripped, pressed, turned in and restitched. Buttonholes were reworked where needed. The collar was removed from the coat and a new collar made from the sides of the vest above the pockets. The old collar was mended and put into the vest to replace the material used in the new collar.

So successful were they in reclaiming this suit and many like it that other war relief units sought to learn their method. Miss Jones agreed to hold a class at the shipping room for representatives from various units.

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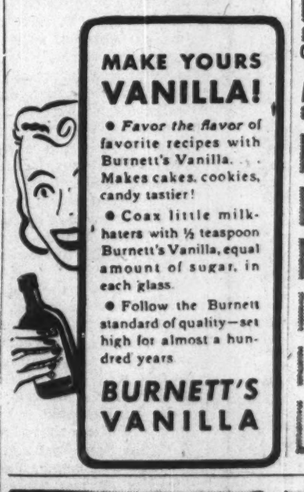
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½ teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
2 eggs, well beaten
1 cup brown sugar firmly packed
1 teaspoon vinegar
½ cup nuts, coarsely cut
4 ounces semi-sweet or bitter-sweet chocolate, cut in pieces

Melt Spry and cool slightly. Sift flour with baking powder and salt. Beat eggs until light, add sugar and vinegar, then Spry, and blend. Add flour, nuts, and chocolate and mix well. Bake in 11x7-in. Spry-coated pan in moderate oven (350° F.) 30 minutes. Cool and cut in bars. Makes 16. *Make some today for the boys in camp.*

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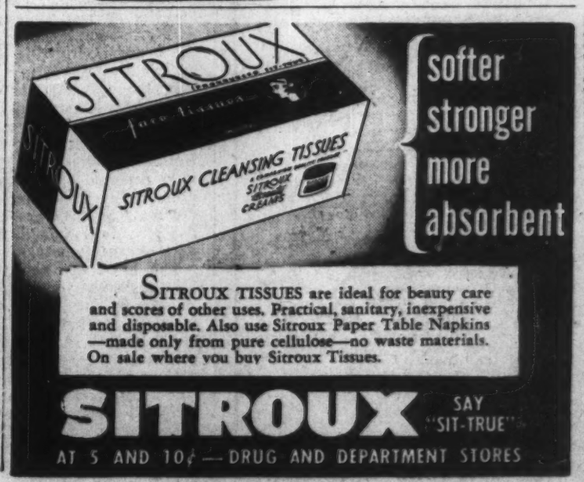

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The Home Forum

Back to the Victorians

It is a good thing for a reviewer, especially for a generous-hearted reviewer, a fellow who likes to be pleased, who is never so happy as when indulging in praise, to read an old book now and again. It will revise an opinion or two. Besides that, it is almost certain to cut down his use of the word "masterpiece."

I do not advance this as a great thought. It is not comparable with the idea that came to Gibbon—the idea of writing the history of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire—as he sat in Rome, some considerable time ago, listening to an important group of people, whose precise identity I forget, singing something the exact nature of which has unaccountably slipped my memory. I freely admit this. In fact, I go further. I do not reckon it to be a particularly bright example even of my own efforts in ratiocination.

Still, the thought, such as it was, occurred to me in Leicester Square.

* * *

That, of course, is important. It is not enough merely to resolve to read an old book. There are so many of them. A friend tells me that there are four hundred thousand of them in the London Library alone. I daresay this is true, though I have never counted them myself. But the point about Leicester Square, in this connection, is that it acts as a guide through this welter of words. It focuses the attention.

It is itself, of course, famous in literary association. There was a notable song in the last war which ran something like this: "Good-by, Piccadilly, farewell, Leicester Square." It is of Leicester Square I always think when I read Kipling's "Song of the Banjo," in that place where those lines come:

> "I am memory and torment, I am Town,
> I am all that ever went with evening dress,"

for Leicester Square, when it had the old Empire music-hall and the Alhambra, and the statue of Sir Henry Irving which it still possesses, symbolized more than any other spot in London the slightly raffish, Boat-Race night, silk-hatted gaiety which Kipling's exiles loved to think of with such an ecstasy of frustrated longing.

But the man you cannot escape remembering in Leicester Square is not Kipling nor Irving; it is Robert Louis Stevenson. For it was in this place that there began the strange adventures of Prince Florizel of Bohemia; and it was here that that remarkable person settled down permanently, after Stevenson had summarily dethroned him in a footnote at the end of the last of the stories in the first section of "The New Arabian Nights."

I hope this explains satisfactorily how I came to be reading those curious narratives that begin with the peculiar irruption into the café in Leicester Square of the Young Man with the Cream Tarts; which continue with the fantastic vicissitudes of the Rajah's Diamond (introducing us to the delectable Reverend Simon Rolles, a gentleman I personally consider even more fascinating than the Prince himself); and finish with an admirable, if miscellaneous, collection of stories, of which the best, in my opinion, is "The Sieur de Malétroit's Door."

* * *

Usually, in Stevenson, the most striking quality is the spring of adventure, the swiftness of the event; but in "The Sieur de Malétroit's Door," the most impressive thing is not what happens inside that sinister gentleman's house, though that is significant enough, but the magnificent evocation of a pitch-black night in a small town in France in 1429 with which Stevenson opens his story. Perhaps Stevenson himself never quite realized how good this is, because he never lived in a blacked-out city. But anyone now living in London, Berlin, or Honolulu will recognize it instantly as a masterpiece. And, realizing that something of this order is what is meant when the word masterpiece is used, he will stiffen his judgment when tempted to apply it facilely to the next possible modern novel.

It is a mistaken assumption to suppose that the Victorians were, on the whole, a solemn lot. Some of them were: for specific gravity, George Eliot would take a good deal of beating. But they could also laugh heartily. The name of Dickens is a sufficient indication of that, Dickens could laugh at almost anything. He could laugh at the Infant Phenomenon; he could laugh at America. But there was one object he did not laugh at. He did not laugh at himself. And, in this respect, he was eminently Victorian. The Victorians could see a joke in practically everything they looked at, except when they looked into a mirror.

* * *

"The New Arabian Nights" is a book of unusual charm. For in it Stevenson, a Victorian, gently laughs at himself and his story all through. An exact and exquisite master of style, he even deliberately, as occasion serves, writes in the wooden phrases of melodrama. His tales are fantastic and absurd; and he himself is aware of this, and rejoices in it. It is one of the book's most delicious merits.

Therefore, one does not hold the manifest impossibility of the tales against them. It is useless to say to a man: Your stories are ridiculous, when he replies with a smile: "But that's exactly what I'm telling you myself." Instead, you accept—or, at least *I* accept—without question, and gratefully, the delightful Mr. Rolles, who took a first-class degree at Oxford, and yet learned nothing that enabled him to dispose of a stolen diamond; and so, not unnaturally, perhaps, came to adopt a low view of the utility of a university education. I accept, I say, Mr. Rolles, and the duels in rat-haunted houses in Regent's Park, and the military bachelors kidnapped with their own consent by West End cabbies, and the private secretaries who jump into walled gardens, and the dictators who plot robbery with clergymen on the midnight express to Scotland; and all the other incredible, but convincing, peoples and adventures that throng the joyous pages of "The New Arabian Nights."

Harold Hobson

Who Silvered the Stream?

Who silvered the stream where a few short weeks ago
The rippled walls of pools held pictures of giant elms
In leaf, and joe-pye weed looked proudly into the mirrors
Of the creek? Loosestrife scattered gold in the same
Channels and the sleek heads of cows looked serenely
Into the clear cool water. This was of summer.
The elms are leafless, and blossoms yield to snow.
The grass-strewn paths are brittle as stone.
Winter brought the change, and silvered the streams
Where quiet pools held pictures of a flowered June.

Lansing Christman

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MOUNT RAINIER

"Mt. Rainier": *A Drawing by Edith Emerson*

The President's recent proclamation regarding defense areas includes the watery corridor to our northwestern States, the Strait of Juan de Fuca. This name conjures up a splendid vision in one traveler's memory. Some years ago, after all arrangements for sailing to the Orient were completed, three New Yorkers found themselves with one brief day to spend in Seattle, and, undaunted by the March drizzle, set forth to see the sights. Some areas of the town were in a state of devastation, for great chunks of mountainside were being washed away under hydraulic pressure. It seemed there actually were people who *preferred* it flat for business purposes. "The pity of it," chorused the travelers as they scrambled into a funny little street car which climbed a steep hill by means of a cog and cable system.

Arriving at the top of the Ridge, they gazed down one vast slope toward Lake Washington and the Cascade Range and down the other toward Puget Sound. Many fine houses commanded this panorama. Seattle has one of the most beautiful situations imaginable for any city and no one had ever mentioned the fact to the three discoverers. But the crowning glory remained hidden, for the clouds hung heavy over Mt. Rainier.

The next day was the day of departure. Having said their good-byes on the eastern seaboard, the three friends felt sufficiently detached to enjoy the drama of the occasion—the great ship, largest on the Pacific; the truck full of delayed baggage which clanged onto the pier at the last moment amid cheers; the Salvation Army in full force with bands playing in salute to the prophetic figure of their great leader, General William Booth, who stood on the bridge with the Captain as the ship slowly slipped away from her moorings and headed down the dark blue waters of Puget Sound.

Late afternoon found the three still too fascinated by the glorious scene to settle in steamer chairs. The great snow-capped range of the Olympic Mountains made a superb back-drop of cobalt and silver. The mists vanished and suddenly in the heavens, far above the highest Olympian, appeared an extraordinary rosy glow, a barely perceptible pink turning to apricot, then to pure gold and fiery copper, as the sun sharply defined the powerful forms of the noble crest, rising over fourteen thousand feet into the upper ether. And one of the three lingered by the rail watching until the last bright spot of color vanished and the mountain withdrew, wrapping itself once more in veils of blue and purple. "We did see Mt. Rainier, after all," she announced to her table companions later; "it was a beautiful farewell from America."

So much can happen in a year. Troublesome family matters forced a change in the plan of one of the travelers and she found herself returning alone. This time the ship landed in Tacoma and she went to a hotel which looked directly toward the mountain. The hotel clerk, bursting with local pride, corrected her severely for calling it Mt. Rainier. "Don't you know it is Mt. Tacoma, no matter what those Seattle people call it? It is an Indian name, Ta-ho-ma, and means 'greatest white peak.'" She escaped to the terrace and faced the awful majesty on high. Slow tears welled up within. "O Tacoma, I did not think I should see you again." Something trembled in the frosty air, so clear, so cold, so pure. "Thou hast returned from foreign lands. Welcome home, my daughter."

The mountain had spoken.

Jane Hemenway

Cracow's Medieval Barbican

Cracow possesses those mellow qualities of character which make her unique among the cities of Poland.

If the city fathers of eighty or ninety years ago had not followed the lead of Vienna and gone modern, Cracow today might be a perfect presentment of a medieval city. From the citadel, the Wawel, high above the waters of the Vistula, mighty fortifications once began their complete circle of the city. These walls, paralleled by a broad moat, were punctuated by forty-seven watch-towers and gates, each of the towers under the care of one of the town's trade guilds. Alas! in the urge of modernism, a characteristic of the nineteenth century, the walls were gaily demolished; nothing remains but a fragment of them, several of the watch-towers, an imposing gate, and a tiny round fortress. And it was only by a miracle that these were saved. . . . Still defending the main entrance of the city, are St. Florian's Gate, with its high battlemented tower; a section of the wall, guarded severally by the watch-towers of the lacemakers, furriers, carpenters and joiners; together with the isolated, fifteenth century barbican, an immense squat round tower with machicolated top and seven turrets, a type of defense introduced by the Crusaders from the Near East and the only specimen of its kind in Europe. The gate tower and the barbican are as significantly a part of Cracow as the famous Powder Tower of Prague, or the Brandenburg Gate of Berlin, or the Arc de Triomphe of Paris.

By the destruction of its ramparts, Cracow lost a rare element of ancient charm, and with it many visitors which so distinctive a possession undoubtedly would have attracted. But the demolition was not all loss. The walls were replaced by embowered and gardened promenades and these "Plantations"—or "Planty," as they are called—ring the city and provide its inhabitants with a miniature park of great beauty.

The heart of the city is the Rynek, or Market Place, one of the most spacious squares in Europe and probably the largest medieval market place in the Occident. In the thirteenth century, Cracow, even in that period a populous, commercial city, was destroyed by the Tartars. On the ruins there rose in 1257 a new scientifically planned city, provided with a market place from which streets radiated at uniform distances. The plan as it was then carried out remains unchanged.—From "Towns and People of Modern Poland," by Robert Medill McBride. (New York: McBride.)

Eli Whitney Mends the Orrery

In the week of Christmas there arrived from London, after a year's delay, a set of philosophical apparatus which the college had ordered. It included a three-foot telescope, a hygrometer, several precise measuring instruments and an orrery—a clockwork device to teach the movements of the planets. Doctor Stiles was so unusually excited by these things that no one saw him for several days. The news spread through the college, and soon after the new year, when a lecture on astronomy was announced, everyone attended it in the hope of seeing the orrery at work. But the boys were disappointed. The delicate machine had been injured beyond hope of repair, on the journey from New York. It would have to be sent back to its maker in London, for there was, in all the United States, no artist competent to mend it.

In that moment, Eli forgot both astronomy and the law. He pleaded with the tutor to let him see the broken machine. He asked an audience with the president, and surprised him with his eloquence. He told the story of his life, his ardent work with tools, his famous skill. The president led him to the sacred room where the apparatus was assembled, and watched him closely. In an instant, the orrery was in its separate, delicate pieces on the table.

"Now," said Doctor Stiles, "it is in ruins."

But Eli laughed at the solemn president over his shoulder.

"When I was eight years old," he said, "I took apart my father's watch, as I have done this today. Every wheel and spring was out of it. But I put them back, and the watch was better than before." . . .

The whole college hung in paralyzed suspense while he worked. "There are critical, exacting balances here," he told the tutors, "but the principle is simple."

So the reputation of Eli Whitney among the teachers of Yale College was not for wit in argument or promise of statesmanship. "The college has been saved fifteen pounds," the president told the corporation, "by a student who is a mechanical artist."—From "Whittling Boy, The Story of Eli Whitney," by Roger Burlingame. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

"Fulness of joy"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To those who feel that joy has gone out of their lives and that poverty and disease are insurmountable, there is comfort in the Psalmist's prayerful praise to God (Psalms 16:11), "Thou wilt shew me the path of life: in thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore."

Through spiritual guidance God shows us the true path, "the path of life." By realizing His presence as we walk in that path we feel the "fulness of joy," and by trusting in God fully and completely we realize that gladness has not disappeared, but is ever to be found in the presence of God.

Much comfort is contained in the words of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 14 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Become conscious for a single moment that Life and intelligence are purely spiritual,—neither in nor of matter,—and the body will then utter no complaints. If suffering from a belief in sickness, you will find yourself suddenly well. Sorrow is turned into joy when the body is controlled by spiritual Life, Truth, and Love."

Joy accompanies the effort to think and act rightly. Rodin has presented his statue, "The Thinker," as one who is powerful and strong. He who gazes at the statue is aware of the artist's concept of thinking as a form of activity which admits of no weakness or laziness. In Christian Science we learn that God is the only Mind, and that true thoughts reflect divine Mind and bring with them dominion over evil. Through true or spiritual thinking one can shut out erroneous suggestions which would make him afraid and rob him of his God-given ability to achieve good. Men desire above all else this freedom from fear; they desire dominion over evil, and the poise which is the result of right thinking and living. When they see as the fruit of right mental labor and spiritual growth a noted improvement in human relationships, an improved state of physical well-being, an emerging from poverty, they instinctively begin to praise God, and feel that "fulness of joy" of which the Psalmist sings.

Merely material pleasure is never found to be lasting. The gratification of the senses can bring at best only a temporary sense of pleasure. We approach nearer to the source of all joy when we strive to realize the ever-presence of the heavenly Father, who made man in His image and likeness. Christian Science shows us that man, as the image and likeness of God, must be spiritual, because God is Spirit. He must be intelligent, because God is Mind, loving because God is Love. As we study to know God, and accept the truth that in our real selfhood we are His image and likeness, any false sense of depression vanishes. Self-condemnation is replaced by the earnest desire to express more of the divine nature, the nature of God, our Father.

In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 569), "He that touches the hem of Christ's robe and masters his mortal beliefs, animality and hate, rejoices in the proof of healing,—in a sweet and certain sense that God is Love."

Because of the seeming confusion of human opinions and beliefs we need to dwell continuously in that atmosphere which is rightfully ours and of which no outward circumstance has the power to rob us. This harmonious atmosphere of Love is our divine heritage, our only true home. In it there is no animality or hate, no mortal opinion. To human sense it may not seem easy, but through spiritual thinking it is possible to break the hold of hypnotic suggestions such as are rife in the world today. Our sovereign right to harmonious being is maintained not by unillumined human reasoning, but by the realization of God's presence and by gratitude for the ever-availability of His help and strength and power. Physical force may seem to be real today, but God is omnipotent. Where, then, is the substantiality of evil's threats? The truth that God is good and is All, which is set forth in Christian Science, is not a mere platitude. It is the truth of being which multitudes of individuals who have dedicated their lives to God are proving as the present reality of good. When we seek sanctuary in Christian Science, we have a secret shelter from harm.

Many have found spiritual peace and comfort in times of great danger and fear in the promises contained in the ninety-first Psalm: "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty. . . . Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor for the arrow that flieth by day; nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness; nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday." And this Psalm ends with the blessed assurance, "With long life will I satisfy him, and shew him my salvation." Familiarity with this Psalm makes it a precious guide to those who would enter into "the secret place," the sanctuary of Love, Mind, Truth, and find therein peace and joy.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

„Pełność radości"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

Dla tych którzy czują że radość opuściła ich, a niedostatek i choroba wydają się nieprzezwyciężone, znajdą pociechę w chwalebnej modlitwie psalmisty (Psalmy 16:11), „Oznajmisz mi drogę żywota; obfitość wesela jest przed obliczem twojem, pełność radości po prawicy twojej aż na wieki."

Przez duchowe przewodnictwo Bóg wskazuje nam prawdziwą drogę, „drogę żywota." Gdy się przekonamy o Jego obecności podczas podróży tej, uczujemy ową „pełność radości", i przez całkowite i zupełne zaufanie Bogu dowiemy się że radość nie znikła, lecz jest do znalezienia w obecności Bożej.

Dużo pociechy jest zawartej w słowach Mary Baker Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielki Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, na str. 14ej jej podręcznika, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Św.): „Stań się świadomym na jeden moment prawdy, że życie i umysł są przedmiotami czysto duchowemi,—nie istniejącemi ani z materji ani w materji,—a ciało nie wyrazi żadnych skarg. Jeśli cierpisz z powodu wiary w chorobę, znajdziesz się nagle zdrowym. Smutek przemienia się w radość gdy ciało jest pod władzą duchowego Życia, Prawdy i Miłości."

Wysiłkowi myślenia i postępowania słusznie towarzyszy radość. W swej rzeźbie, „Myśliciel", artysta Rodin przedstawia postać potężną i mocną. Ktokolwiek jej się przyglądnie odczuje artysty pojęcie że myślenie jest czynnością która nie dopuszcza słabości ni lenistwa. Wiedza Chrześcijańska uczy nas że Bóg jest jedynem Umysłem, i że prawdziwe myśli odzwierciadlają boski Umysł i niosą ze sobą przewagę nad złem. Przez prawdziwe czyli duchowe myślenie można wykluczyć wszelkie mylne podszepty któreby nas uczyniły bojaźliwemi i odebrały nam przez Boga nadaną zdolność do czynienia dobrego. Nad wszystko ludzkość pragnie tej wolności od lęku; ludzkość pragnie przewagi nad złem, i tej równowagi która wynika z prawidłowego myślenia i postępowania. Gdy ujrzy owoc prawidłowego myślenia i wzrostu duchowego, w postaci znacznego polepszenia się stosunków między ludźmi i zdrowia fizycznego, jakoteż wynurzenia się z niedostatku, ludzkość instynktownie zacznie chwalić Boga, i odczuwać tą „pełność radości" o której śpiewał psalmista.

Zwykła materjalna uciecha jest krótkotrwałą. Samo zaspokojenie zmysłów może najwyżej dać tylko tymczasowe uczucie przyjemności. Bliżej przystępujemy do źródła wszelkiej radości gdy usiłujemy odczuć i pojąć wszechobecność Ojca niebieskiego, który stworzył człowieka na obraz i podobieństwo Swoje. Wiedza Chrześcijańska uczy nas że człowiek, jako obraz i podobieństwo Boga musi być duchowym, bo Bóg jest Duchem. Musi być inteligentnym, bo Bóg jest Umysłem, musi być kochającym bo Bóg jest Miłością. W miarę starań naszych do poznania Boga i do przyznania prawdy że w rzeczywistej naszej istocie jesteśmy Jego obrazem i podobieństwem, znika wszelkie fałszywe uczucie przygnębienia. Samo-potępienie zastępuje szczera chęć godniejszego wyrażenia boskiej natury, natury Boga, Ojca naszego.

W Science and Health Mrs. Eddy pisze (str. 569), „Ten kto dotknie rąbka szaty Chrystusowej i opanuje swą śmiertelną wiarę, w zwierzęcość i nienawiść, znajdzie radość w dowodzie swego uleczenia,—w przyjemnem i pewnem uczuciu że Bóg jest Miłością."

Z powodu pozornego nieładu ludzkich wierzeń i opinji, zmuszeni jesteśmy przebywać stale w tej atmosferze która jest prawidłowo naszą i której odebrać nam niema siły żadna moc zewnętrzna. Ta zgodna atmosfera Miłości jest naszym boskim dziedzictwem, naszym jedynym prawdziwym domem. Niema w niej żadnej zwierzęcości lub nienawiści, niema w niej opinji ludzi śmiertelnych. Chociaz dla zmysłu ludzkiego będzie to wyglądało trudnem, przez duchowe myślenie, możliwym jest przełamać moc tych sugestji hypnotycznych które obecnie przepełniają świat. Nasze nieograniczone prawo do istnienia harmonijnego nie oparte jest na nieoświeconem rozumowaniu ludzkim, lecz utrzymuje się przez urzeczywistnienie obecności Boga i przez wdzięczność za nieustającą łatwość czerpania Jego pomocy i siły i władzy. Siła fizyczna może nam się dziś przedstawić jako najwyższą, lecz Bóg jest wszechmocnym. Gdzież, przeto, jest istotność pogróżek zła? Te prawdy które uczy Wiedza Chrześcijańska, że Bóg jest dobrem, Bóg jest Wszystkiem, nie są pustymi słowami. W dowód istnienia tych prawd mnóstwo jednostek poświęciło żywot swój Bogu; temże samem ręczą oni o obecnem istnieniu dobra. Gdy szukamy schroniska w Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, znajdziemy tajny przytułek od krzywdy i zła.

W chwili wielkiego niebezpieczeństwa i trwogi wielu znalazło spokój duchowny i pocieszenie w obietnicy zawartej w psalmie dziewięćdziesiątym pierwszym: „Ten, który mieszka w tajemnej ochronie Najwyższego, w cieniu Wszechmocnego przebywać będzie. . . . Nie ulękniesz się strachu nocnego, ani strzały latającej we dnie; ani zarazy morowej która przechodzi w ciemności, ani powietrza morowego które zatraca w południe." Psalm ten kończy sie zapewnieniem błogosławionym, „Długością dni nasycę go, i okażę mu zbawienie moje." Poznanie Psalmu tego uczyni go drogocennym przewodnikiem dla tych którzy pragneliby wejść do „tajemnej ochrony," do miejsca poświęconego Miłości, Umysłu, Prawdzie, aby tam znaleźć pokój i radość.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

War Time, Dawn of a New Day ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

Anyone who rises these days in the dark bleak light of "war time" realizes that profound changes are already taking place in normal civilian life. Well, cheer up; they have only begun.

We have all known in a theoretical way for a long time that you can't run an all-out, modern war and carry on a business-as-usual policy, too. But it is now developing that a life-as-usual policy is just as impossible under the circumstances. We are just beginning to get a conception of what lies ahead. It's not going to be the getting up in the dark. It's not going to be the big taxes. It's going to be these things, but ever so many more. Before this war is over, at the rate America's economy is now being transformed, the normal way of life will be altered at almost every point. Only the basic things won't be changed, like faith let us say, and courage, and strength and affection.

Just to get a rough idea at the start, the United States is now devoting about 25 per cent of its production to war and 75 per cent to civilian use. That has seemed a lot, in the effects it has had. But in Great Britain the ratio is 60 per cent war, 40 per cent civilian goods; Italy, the Department of Commerce says, is 80 to 20; and in Germany 77 to 23. By the end of this year the ratio in the United States should be about 50-50, it is estimated.

John L. Citizen's Viewpoint

That is one way to approach it. But the average citizen does not think of things statistically. He thinks of them in terms of his family, his son John who is of draft age, his nephew and cousins who are already in the Army and Navy; his wife who has told him so often about the rising cost of food that it hardly makes conversation any more; his taxes and the ordinary things of every-day life. So far the early morning rising has been as universal an expression of the changed times as anything; that, and the sudden precious quality of tires. But this, as commented before, is just the start.

How about electricity? That is not anything that anybody can hoard. The reason we are getting up early is to save electricity. But more and more of it will be needed. William L. Batt, War Production Board director of materials, yesterday told of a vastly expanded aluminum and magnesium program. The figures are too big to make much sense but, in general, aluminum capacity is going to be jumped from a previous goal of 1,450,000,000 pounds a year to 2,500,000,000 pounds.

Well, the contracts for that expansion have already been let. Electricity is a vital need in making aluminum. One part of the aluminum plan calls for allocation of an additional 1,000,000 kilowatts of electricity just by itself, to be constantly available. It is a question, when this and other increasing demands for war electricity are met, whether the old profligate use of a dozen or so lights is every home every evening is possible. In fact, we can say positively, right now, that it won't. Life is going to be simpler—and darker.

But the Play Goes On

It is like a play to see these restrictions moving across the luxurious national scene, snuffing out item after item, and hitting in such new and incongruous places. The Wrigley chewing gum sign in Times Square, New York, is coming down. Who would suppose that would be included? Suddenly we read that women's girdles and men's garters are on the proscribed list. Wool, of course, is scarce. Suits with vests are going and cotton stockings are coming in.

The United States has had more luxuries and gadgets than any other country and most of these can be dispensed with without fundamentally altering the pattern of our daily living. Well, they are going to be dispensed with. In the universal changes now in full swing, a little hoarding here and there is inevitable but it will probably not alter the comfort of the individual very much for very long. Rationing cards seem to be just around the corner for everybody, whether sugar, or an electricity or fuel oil quota.

Most of these war plans place peak production in the future. This is only another way of expressing a profound generalization about the current war: the United States is preparing for victory in 1944; the Axis powers for victory in 1942. If the war can be kept going, the weight of all these shortages and privations which the United States is beginning to feel, will have their effect. They will be converted into victory. Every inconvenience or privation helps the war onward. The difficulty, of course, is to keep the line intact while this breathless process of conversion takes place.

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

". . . with the mostest materials" ..... ***By Robert K. Shellaby***

Political cartoonists and some partisan Americans would have us believe the voice of Harold L. Ickes is anything but musical. But where is the Westerner who didn't hear great music in the petition of the Secretary of the Interior to the Senate on Feb 16 urging accelerated development of the West's mineral resources as essential to victory and to prosperity in the post-war world?

Rugged Westerners, as eager as anyone for a thorough but efficient victory, have long felt that "Eastern capitalists and politicians" haven't done right by those barren-looking expanses under which there is much industrial "gold."

Mr. Ickes' message couldn't help hearten business leaders in the West's largest industrial section, Los Angeles, who were engaged in a battle to keep production going in the face of threats to evacuate industries to "safer" areas. Angelenos think they have figures proving their community to be just about the safest there is, but they welcome Mr. Ickes' support, although normally they regard him as not quite their idea of a friend or supporter.

Here's what gladdened western hearts: Mr. Ickes asked for 250 more engineers and geologists to press exploitation of strategic minerals in 22 states and Alaska. He urged more RFC loans to companies and individuals certified by his Department for best exploitation, with an eye to prevention of post-war monopoly or shutdown under eastern influence. Ickes-like, he offered to administer any job for which there were no takers, private or public.

Pointing to proven deposits in 13 districts of eight States, he asked for eight mills, three hydrometallurigical plants, and one smelter to mine 2,683,000 long tons of manganese, enough for 429,000,000 tons of steel. This would save 1,112,680 tons of vital shipping annually for supplies now coming from Brazil and Cuba.

He urged adaptation of procurement policies to use new processes for obtaining aluminum, magnesium, and chromium.

Vanadium is just begging for attention in large reserves of titaniferous magnesite chiefly in California, he pointed out.

More attention to the Northwest must be shown, he held, itemizing the need for a major mineral laboratory in the Bonneville and Coulee area. He backed the Bonneville Power Administration demand for small amounts of vital materials to return many times their value in energy, mentioning priorities on six Coulee and four Bonneville units. He also backed analyses of a Committee on Northwest Phosphates, to warrant a plant for war needs and for post-war farmers.

Seventeen power projects were outlined throughout the West with enough capacity to process a billion pounds of aluminum or magnesium annually. Normal cost of $271,713,000 would be self-liquidated in 40 years, he promised, pointing to the Boulder precedent, while added costs due to war inflation would be liquiated easily beyond 40 years.

Mr. Ickes' message happened to arrive the week of the annual banquet of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, where its president averred that the six-month delay in following an OPM recommendation for a local aluminum plant had already "lost" the nation more than 8,000 bombers. The president, Carleton B. Tibbetts, made no attempt to estimate the amount of bombers lost to the nation by the virtual sit-down strike of southern California aircraft manufacturers in the summer of 1940 when they refused to expand until depreciation and profit policies had been made favorable to them.

Thus Mr. Tibbetts' talk indicates that the Westerners have kept step with the nation in realizing the urgency of production, and that their imaginations are kindling now to a proposal such as that of Mr. Ickes to get thar fustest with the mostest materials.

To Change the Subject:

Rhapsodie in Line ..... ***By Josephine Ripley***

With Judy Garland, it's her eyes. Her smile is engaging, but it's her eyes you exclaim over.

Now with Peggy, it's the shape of her face. It's that line of the cheek, curving over high cheekbones, then in ever so gently, like the smooth undulation of a wave, before it rounds into the chin.

It's a heart-shaped face, but with none of the Hepburn gauntness. You probably wouldn't call it beautiful, not by the connoisseur's standards. Yet, whenever she comes into my line of vision I find myself mentally sketching, trying to capture that lovely oval contour of the cheek.

I'm no artist. I've meddled a bit with charcoal—the beginner's medium. But meddled only. "Sometime, though," I've promised myself, "sometime when the things that I have to do aren't so much more numerous than the things I'd like to do, I'll take up sketching."

Occasionally, driving in the country my eyes will focus on something that makes my fingers itch—an old barn perhaps over there on the hill. It has so many tones of weathered gray. I like the way the shadows are freckled across its roof. There's an elm tree, too, just the way there should be beside an old barn in New England.

Or in the city, the silhouette of housetops against the embers of sunset. The harbor, liquid black at night, with the darting quicksilver of reflected light, and maybe a pinpoint star that rocks on the tip of a mast.

They're all pictures—something I want to put on paper. I want to stop, set up an easel, have charcoal or paint and lots of time.

When I see Peggy, too, I want to stop, to catch that tilt of the head, that delicate line of the cheek, that mold of the chin, with a sweep of the pencil.

There! That's it—that's the pose I'd want. Not full face, not profile just there, in between. My eye follows the line—a highlight on the cheek, a trace of shadow as it narrows. The chin isn't pointed; it isn't round. I'd have to be careful there.

The eyes, too, I'd like to catch that expression—that little dream she's dreaming for a moment without knowing it as she gazes off into miles of space.

Probably it will be well if I never attempt that portrait of Peggy. Then no one, not even I, will know how miserably I might have failed. It is pleasant to sketch with the eye, to have no fuss with crayon or brush—to see pictures and paint them without palette or paint.

Probably, on the whole, it is better that way—for me, as well as the general public. I should undoubtedly be a dangerous person to let loose with color. Green, for instance. It has always fascinated me—the blue-green of corn fields in Nebraska, the lushness of the valleys in Oregon, the silver-green of sagebrush in Wyoming, the sun-gilded waves of Lake Erie.

That, people would say, was her green period. Awful, isn't it?

But relax, friends. It is doubtful if I shall arrive, even at a green period. It's much easier to dream about what might have been than to find out—probably more pleasant, too. And chief among these might-have-beens, you'll find a "Portrait of Peggy."

America's Skies and Trees: Builders of Strength

Reich opens waterways, British spur week-end trips and U. S. urges people to get about.

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Have you a minute or two? Then let's sit down and talk over that spring or summer vacation.

Now. Should you take a vacation this year?

Should anyone, at a time when the United States is fighting for its very existence, leave his duties for the rest and relaxation that green valleys, lofty mountains, sweeping rivers, and mirrored lakes afford? Many an American is wrestling over this particular crisis of conscience today.

I wouldn't want to come out and say that you should or you should not take that annual holiday. But here is the picture as seen not only by the United States Government but by Canada, England, and even Germany, nations which have been at war more than two years.

Canada continues to indorse vacations for its citizens. Through 2½ years of war Canada has found that paid vacations are in complete harmony with the war effort.

British "Trippers" Still Trip

Britishers, despite two years of devastating air raids, have not lost their national flair for week-end trips. These Friday-to-Monday sojourns were at first thought to be a dangerous indulgence when so much concentration was needed on military effort. But now they have been reasonably abbreviated. And experience has shown that the policy of interspersing recreation with intense work equipped the people better to stand the rigors of war.

Germany, likewise, has seen the need for recreation among its people. From Berlin comes the announcement of a new recreational plan which calls for a far-reaching project to expand available vacation facilities. The entire network of Reich waterways has been set aside for leisure time purposes. Districts of particular scenic charm along waterways will be made easily accessible through new roads. Tourist travel, present and future, a Berlin radiogram stated, is being fostered on an ever-increasing scale by continental countries.

This record of experiences of nations at war has been helpful to the United States in formulating its travel and vacation policies.

Travel is encouraged by United States economic experts who are anxious that the public, in addition to buying defense bonds, spend its money on recreation, on amusements, on services, on travel, on anything that does not adversely affect the arms program.

Really Aids War Effort

Travel, say United States officials, makes an important contribution to war effort. It strengthens a nation for wartime duties. It keeps Americans fit for patriotic duty, to quote Administrator Paul V. McNutt, co-ordinator of all health and welfare activities affecting national defense.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has ordered that all national parks remain open "for the duration," and has urged people to travel more. The United States Travel Bureau has adopted the slogan: "Travel Strengthens America—it builds the nation's health, wealth, and unity."

The foregoing are your answers. The decision is yours. And the vacation, too.

National Park Service—Photo by Ralph Anderson

Big Trees of the Sierra Slopes in Winter Garb

These Sequoias Gigantea are of a noble lineage that bridges humanity back through eons . . .
Here live venerable forest kings in reveries that carry back a thousand years before Jesus Christ walked the shores of Galilee.

In their majestic shadows fretting men may well pause to ponder values . . .
Here, through a compelling humility, men may achieve a finer integrity of soul.

By Col. C. G. Thomson,
Former Superintendent, Yosemite National Park

Civilian Americans in Philippines Fare Poorly as Captives of Japanese

By Walter Robb
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

However little news comes homeside from the Philippines relative to the American civilians in the archipelago, enough is learned between lines of the MacArthur dispatches and from other sources to make possible some surmises, concerning these Americans, that lie fully within bounds of sound conjecture. Recent records of the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines sum a total of more than 10,000 civilian Americans in the archipelago and include children of Americans whose mothers are Philippine women.

At the time of Japan's invasion of Luzon, the total number of civilian Americans living in Manila and the City's immediate vicinity approximated 6,000; out in the 49 provinces principally at little industrial centers, were more than another 4,000. For example, the poet Ed. Gallaher, a retired Marine, captained a civilian community at Olongapo that, counting children, was close to 200 persons. North a little on the same coast, that of Zambales off the China Sea, a similar group made up the staff of a low-grade chrome mine; and farther along still, near Santa Cruz, a very large high-grade chrome mine hired a few Americans and a smaller one near-by a smaller number.

The largest civilian community outside Manila was that of Baguio, where most of the men made up the staffs of experts at the mines. A few dozen Americans were living in retirement at Baguio, an equal number were in business there. The Heald Lumber Company employed a few. It is a subsidiary of the Benguet Consolidated Mining Company and at its various mills produced pine mining timbers from the mountain forests, besides building lumber for the camps and the City's requirements.

The headquarters of most of the land-transportation companies, operating fleets of passenger trucks under franchise on the highways, were the seats of little American communities: San Fernando, Pampanga; San Fernando, Union; Iriga and Naga in southeastern Luzon; Tagbilaran, Bohol; Cebu, Iloilo, and so on, including Tacloban, Leyte. So it is, that by fifties and by hundreds, always counting the children, the little American industrial communities dotted the provinces from Aparri, where the gallant Henry Becker, who had a medal from Congress for the saving of human life, was the chief sachem, to Jolo and Tawi-Tawi in Sulu, and to the community at Davao and round the coasts of Davao Gulf—now an air and naval rendezvous of Japan's, and no doubt a depot of troops as well.

Iloilo, Cebu, Legaspi, Zamboanga, Davao and some other points had little American commercial communities—that at Cebu standing next to Baguio's and Davao's coming third. There were five mining fields: Baguio, Paracale, Surigao, Masbate, and Davao. This refers to gold mining. There were two or three copper projects, scattered and the same number of large iron mines. Busuanga, 200 miles south of Manila, had turned out to be an island of high grade manganese—monthly shipments to the United States' Atlantic seaboard were in thousands of tons and growing rapidly, just as sufficient chrome for metal alloys and all refractory purposes was coming from the Zambales coast.

At Davao, as many Americans as were in business in town were on the plantations and farms they had developed; they included the widows of a number of planters, for Davao was a pleasantly organized community and these American women had liked staying on there and tackling plantation management themselves. This was the only American farming community of numerical importance in the Philippines. Town and country together, the community must have mustered 400 persons, including children. The plantations may be counted at 30, the best of which were not equaled by the Japanese properties neighboring them—where all that the Japanese did so well was originally borrowed from this handful of American pioneers, who paid the usual cost of trial and error.

Appertaining to the Philippines, our own territory in the western Pacific, the term plantation requires specific definition. It never means more than 2,500 acres, since that is the maximum fixed by Congress that any company or individual (American or Filipino) may acquire in the public domain; and the Philippines Commonwealth continues that rule in force, with a single exception for one specialized industry. So when it is said that an American at Davao is a planter, it does not mean that his holding is such as the same term signifies in British Malaya or the Dutch East Indies; his holding is probably below 500 acres.

Davao's crops are cash crops, as the farmer designates them: Philippine copra and Manila hemp, the best source of vegetable oil in the world, and the best cordage fiber. No other crops are better than these, on the large scale, and measured by the average price levels year upon year.

Aside from the mercantile and industrial communities, there were the missions: the Church of Christ hospital at Iloilo, the Congregational group at Davao, the faculty of Silliman University at Dumaguete, oriental negros. Also the Jesuit academies in the provinces.

There were also some mission stations at which the missionary was quite alone, save of course for her devoted Filipinos. Miss Wilhelmina Erbst had such a mission, at Bayombong, the capital of Nueva Vizcaya. Triumphant Japanese columns swinging out of the Cagayan Valley and making for Baleta Pass and the central Luzon Valley, finally for Manila, will have passed this mission. Similarly, the daughter of the late Dr. David Graham was carrying on at Tagbilaran, Bohol, at the hospital Dr. Graham had founded there as a Presbyterian work. Like Dr. Hibbard, founder of Silliman, Dr. Graham's province had made him an honorary citizen. We may believe that his daughter has stuck the situation out, right there at her hospital—along with her able Filipino staff.

It is beyond doubt that almost all these Americans have been arbitrarily grouped and placed under military guard. They have been subjected to concentration, sometimes in concentration camps. They probably can not have their usual diet, or perhaps even sufficient diet of any sort, even boiled rice with a little fish or some boiled or stewed vegetables.

I think that in a number of instances the concentration is at the largest building at the local industrial establishment, having the better hygienic and sanitary facilities— the recreation hall at a lumber mill, for example, or the athletic stadium. The owners at Philadelphia have been hearing with some regularity from one of these mills, the skeletonized messages indicating that something such as has just been outlined is the case there. Japan has motives for trying to conserve industrial property in the Philippines, instead of trying to destroy it, while the magnanimous conduct of General MacArthur toward prisoners of war at Bataan peninsula is at least calculated to induce a similar spirit in the enemy.

However, the best conditions imaginable at the camps and concentrations will be excruciating for children, infants, mothers, and the elderly. The greatest restrictions, the greatest severities, are no doubt imposed at Davao, because of the military headquarters the Japanese have established there. It isn't very heartening to think of dozens of old friends, the gray planters and farmers there, experiencing Japanese prison-concentration at their advanced years, their children and grandchildren around them and they unable either to relieve the children's bewilderment or their hunger for their accustomed meals. Brides are other pitiable cases. At the mines and at Davao, brides from America were frequent arrivals—girls usually just out of college, whose fiancés often met them at Hong Kong or Manila for their weddings and honeymoons. Concentration camps and centers are ill places for prolongation of such dreams.

Sat indeed is the picture at its best, and it is doubly so when we remember that these civilian Americans were wholly worthy of their country, almost without exceptions, and that they were pioneers, most of them, at the farthest outposts of our own civilization and our own national sovereignty.

Former Dartmouth Star to Make Final Appearances With Olympics This Week End

Paul Guibord Will Close Out Ice Career Against Orioles

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Olympics may be playing Baltimore in two games at the Garden tonight and tomorrow night; they may even vault back into first place in the Eastern Amateur League; but for those who have followed the Olympics down through the years this pair of games holds something more than the promise of a few hours of entertainment.

Making his final appearances in the red-white-and-blue of the Boston sextet will be a player who was a star for the Olympics ever since he first joined the team, a player who was a hockey star in college and who even before that stood head and shoulders above the general run of high school boys.

This would be Paul Guibord, formerly of Melrose and now of Reading, the Dartmouth captain who was good enough to be offered a professional contract with the Chicago Black Hawks, and the same fellow who is just as familiar in the ranks of New England tennis as he is in New England hockey circles.

Put Away Skates

When this season began, Paul put away his skates—for good he thought at the time. For three seasons he had been the team's leading scorer and the player best-liked on the club not only by fans here in Boston but by fans in other cities as well. He even went over big in the Canadian towns of the Provincial Hockey League, where spectators are rabid homers to say the least.

Came this season and although Guibord still wanted to play, the pressure of business became too great. He could have played home games, but he did not feel it was fair to the team to desert when it took to the road and when every available player was more than welcome.

So Paul became a spectator instead of a player and watched the Olympics play from Box No. 1 at the Garden. He rejoiced with them when they won, and sorrowed with them when they lost. Yet he never went near the dressing room, possibly feeling that the lure might have been too great for him to resist.

As the season progressed the Olympics appeared to be getting along all right without Guibord's scoring and back-checking power. The addition of the five Canadian boys—Jack McGill, Clare Martin, Lloyd Gronsdal, Jake Wade, and Cy Beigler—proved the impetus need to carry the club to the championship over the first half of the schedule and to the promise of winning the latter half and the whole season's effort as well.

But then the Bruins grabbed four of those same Canadians to plug the holes left when they lost six of their best men—Schmidt, Bauer, Dumart, Clapper, Cowley, and Cain. To the Bruins went McGill, Martin, Gronsdal, and Wade, leaving Coach Hago Harrington with almost as big a hole to fill as the one facing Manager Art Ross on the Bruins' roster.

Hago reached to the ranks of the Junior Olympics. Yet he turned to the Juniors only after he had contacted Guibord and asked if he wouldn't reconsider his decision not to play. Paul was ready and willing—but his transfer to the Hartford, Conn., office of his company had already been approved and Guibord was awaiting only the date to be set.

Date Is Set

Now the date has been set—this Sunday, the day after tomorrow. But before he goes Paul will add two more games to the hundreds he has already played by again appearing with the Olympics.

Guibord made his first appearance of the winter with the 'Pics last Monday night and he figured in both the goals that enabled the Bostonians to tie Atlantic City 2-2. In that game he showed that he had lost none of his cunning, none of his speed, and proved once again that he fully deserves to be ranked as one of the best American hockey players ever to be developed in this section of the country.

Take to Road

The Olympics will play here tonight and tomorrow night, and then take to the road for a game with New York Rovers in Madison Square Garden Sunday afternoon.

Also tonight, all-star players from two schoolboy leagues—the Eastern Massachusetts and the Bay State—will play a game, with the winner to meet the all-stars from the Greater Boston League tomorrow night. The schoolboy tilt will get under way at 7:15 p. m., with two periods being played before the Olympics and Orioles come out for their first period. The schoolboys will play their third period after the older teams have played their first.

Krauts Score Six of Goals

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, Feb. 27

Royal Canadian Air Force Flyers bowled over Buckingham Maple Leafs 8-0 in a city senior league semifinal game to pass the first milestone on the Dominion Championship Allan Cup trail just as easily as their supporters predicted.

Following the advance script to the letter, Flyers allowed their transplanted Kraut line from Boston's National Hockey League team to steal most of the big scenes, Center Milt Schmidt scoring three times, Woody Dumart twice and Bobby Bauer once.

Braves' Pitcher

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 27 (AP)—Roy Hamey, Secretary of the Kansas City American Association Baseball Club, said last night George Washburn, right-handed pitcher who hurled for the Blues in 1938, has been sold on trial to the Boston Braves of the National League. Details were not disclosed.

Washburn since leaving Kansas City pitched for Newark in the International League. He returned to the Blues a few days ago in a deal that sent Tuck Stainback to the New York Yankees.

Soule Wins Slalom

BRIDGTON, Maine, Feb. 27—(AP)—Lester Soule of Colby won the Intercollegiate Ski Union slalom, opening event of a two-day meet, here today. Soule's time: 2.14.2.

Official National League Schedule, 1942

[Black figures denote Sundays and Holidays, latter in brackets; italics denote Saturdays; * denotes Night Games]

1942	At Boston	At Brooklyn	At New York	At Philadelphia	At Pittsburgh	At Cincinnati	At Chicago	At St. Louis
Boston	N	Apr. 20, 21, May 31, 31 June 30, July 1* Aug. 13*, *15*, 16, 16 Sept. 25	Apr. 24, *25*, 26, 26 July 2*, [4, 4] Aug. 17, 18* Sept. *26*, 27	Apr. 14, 15, 16 May 22*, *23*, 24, 24 Aug. 4, 5* Sept. *5*, 6	May 3, 3, 4, 5 June 9, 10* July *18*, 19, 19 Aug. 25*, 27	May 6, 7 June 5, *6*, 7, 7, 8 July 15, 16* Aug. 28*, *29*	Apr. 28, 29, 30 June 12, *13*, 14, 14 July 9, 10, *11* Sept. 2	May 1, *2* June 2*, 3, 4 July 12, 12, 14 Aug. 30, 30, Sept 1*
Brooklyn	Apr. 22, 23 May 27, 28 July 5, 5 Aug. 7, *8*, 9 Sept. [7, 7]	A	Apr. 14, 15, 16 May 22*, *23*, 24 Aug. 3, 4*, 6 Sept. *5*, 6	Apr. 24, *25*, 26, 26 June 29* July 3, [4, 4] Aug. 18* Sept. *26*, 27	May 1, *2* June 2, 3* July 12, 12, 14* Aug. 30, 30, 31, Sept. 1	Apr. 28, 29, 30 June 12*, *13*, 14, 14 July 9*, *11* Sept. 2, 3	May 6, 7 June 5, *6*, 7, 7 July 15, 16, 17 Aug. 28, *29*	May 3, 3, 5 June 9*, 10, 11 July *18*, 19, 19 Aug. 25*, 26
New York	Apr. 17, *18*, 19 May 25, 26 Aug. 10, 11, 12 Sept. 18, *19*, 20	May 8, *9*, 10 May 29, [30, 30] Aug. 5* Aug. 20*, *22*, 23 Sept. 22	T	Apr. 22, 23 May 27* July 5, 5 Aug. 7*, *8*, 9, 9 Sept. [7, 7]	May 6, 7 June 12*, *13*, 14, 14 June 15 July 15, 16* Aug. 28, *29*	May 3, 4, 5 June 9, 10* July *18*, 19, 19 Aug. 25, 26*, 27	May 1, *2* June 2, 3, 4 July 12, 12, 14 Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1	Apr. 28, 29, 30 June 5*, *6*, 7, 7 July 9*, *11* Sept. 2, 3
Philadelphia	May *9*, 10, 11 May 29 [30, 30] Aug. 21, *22*, 23 Sept. 21, 22	Apr. 17, *18*, 19 May 25* Aug. 10*, 12 Sept. 18, *19*, 20, 20, 23	Apr. 20, 21 May 31, 31 June 30* Aug. 14*, *15*, 16, 16 Sept. 24, 25	I	Apr. 28, 29, 30 June 5, *6*, 7, 7 July 9, 10*, 11 Sept. 2*	May 1, *2* June 2, 3* July 12, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 30, 30, 31*	May 3, 3, 5 June 10, 11 July *18*, 19, 19 Aug. 25, 26, 27	May 6, 7 June 12*, *13*, 14, 14 July 15, 16*, 17 Aug. 28, 29
Pittsburgh	May 20, 21 June 19, *20*, 21, 22 July 28, 29, 30 Sept. 11, *12*	May 14, 15, *16* June 23* July 24, *25*, 26, 26 Sept. 8*, 16, 17	May 12, 13 June 26, *27*, 28, 28 July 21*, 23 Sept. 13, 13, 14*	May 17, 17, 19 June 16, 17* July 31*, Aug. *1*, 2, 2 Sept. 9, 10	O	Apr. 14, 15, 16 May 25*, 31, 31 Aug. 18*, 19, 20 Sept. *26*, 27	May *8*, *9*, 10, 10 May [30, 30] Aug. 14, *15*, 16 Sept. 23, 24	Apr. *25*, 26, 26 June 30*, July 2* Aug. 21, *22*, 23, 23 Sept. 21, 22
Cincinnati	May 17, 18, 19 June 16, [17, 17] July 31, Aug. *1*, 2 Sept. 9, 10	May 12, 13 June 25*, *27*, 28, 28 July 21, 22* Sept. 13, 13, 14	May 14, 15, *16* June 23, 24* July 24, *25*, 26, 26 Sept. *16*, 17	May 20, 21 June 19*, *20*, 21, 21 July 27, 28, 29* Sept. 11, *12*	Apr. 23, 24 July [4, 4], 5 Aug. 11, 12* 13 Sept. 18*, *19*, 20	N	Apr. 17, *18*, 19 May 27, 28, 29 Aug. 21, *22*, 23 Sept. 21, 22	Apr. 21, 22 May *23*, 24, 24 Aug. 14*, *15*, 16, 16 Sept. 23*, 24
Chicago	May 12, 13 June 26, 27, 28 July 21, 22, 23 Sept. 13, 14, 15	May 17, 17, 18, 19 June 15*, 17 July 30* Aug. *1*, 2, 2 Sept. 10	May 20, 21 June 19*, *20*, 21, 21 July 27, 28*, 29 Sept. 11, *12*	May 14, 15, *16* June 23, 24* July 24*, *25*, 26, 26 Sept. 16, 17	Apr. 20, 21, 22 May *23*, 24, 24 Aug. 4, 5* Sept. 4*, *5*, 6	Apr. *25*, 26, 27 June 30, July 1* Aug. 7*, *8*, 9 Sept. [7, 7]	A	Apr. 14, 15, 16 July [4, 4], 5, 5 Aug. 18*, 19* Sept. *26*, 27
St. Louis	May 14, 15, *16* June 23, 24, 25 July 24, *25*, 26 Sept. 16, 17	May 20, 21 June 18*, *20*, 21, 21 July 27, 28, 29* Sept. 11, *12*	May 17, 17, 18, 19 June 16, 17* July 31, Aug. *1*, 2, 2 Sept. 9*	May 12, 13 June 26*, *27*, 28, 28 July 21, 22* Sept. 13, 13, 15	Apr. 17, *18*, 19 May 27, 28* Aug. 7*, *8*, 9, 9 Sept. [7, 7]	May 8, *9*, 10, 10 May [30, 30] Aug. 4, 5* Sept. 4*, *5*, 6	Apr. 23, 24 May 25, 26 May 31, 31 Aug. 11, 12, 13 Sept. *19*, 20	L
At Home	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day June 17 Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4 Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4 Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4

All-Star Game in East Monday, July 6. All-Star Game in West Tuesday, July 7.

Sports Around the Hub

Wind-Up for N. E. Hockey League

The New England Intercollegiate Hockey League reaches its conclusion this week end with four important games involving Colby, Northeastern, and Boston College. The action starts tonight when Colby meets Northeastern, with Tech and Bowdoin in the supporting contest. Tomorrow afternoon Colby tackles Boston College and Northeastern plays Bowdoin.

Should Colby win twice, it will dethrone Boston College after a three-year monopoly. Should Northeastern win twice and Colby lose twice, the Huskies and Mules will be in a second-place tie. Should Northeastern and Colby split, the Eagles will be on top, Colby second, and Northeastern third.

* * *

Complying with President Roosevelt's request for more night games, the National League will stage 84 baseball games under the arc lights this season, according to the schedule released today. Each club having facilities—Brooklyn, Philadelphia, New York, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati—will play two night games with each of the other clubs. There have been 74 double-headers listed, with more due to come when postponements make their appearance. The Braves open with the New York Giants here April 17, and play their first game on the road at Brooklyn April 20.

* * *

This week end is a big one on the Harvard sports calendar, with seven varsity and four freshman contests scheduled. Tonight the varsity basketball team will be at Princeton and will be seeking to make up for the 54-52 defeat it suffered at the hands of the Tigers Feb. 14, while tomorrow night the hoopmen will face Penn in Philadelphia. Here tomorrow night at Boston Arena Harvard and Yale varsity hockey teams will open their 42d annual series, with the Elis slightly favored to win. In other varsity contests the fencers go to the Pentagonal meet at West Point, the swimmers are host to Princeton at the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge, the trackmen go to Dartmouth and the wrestlers visit Princeton.

* * *

In the National Hockey League last night New York Rangers defeated Detroit Red Wings 7-4 to take a six-point lead over the second-place Toronto Maple Leafs, who were idle. In the only other game of the evening Chicago beat the last-place Montreal Canadiens 5-4 to creep to within two points of the third-place Boston Bruins.

* * *

Norwich University opened its 22d annual Winter Carnival today with six colleges competing in a ski meet and in polo and hockey games. Dartmouth, New Hampshire, Middlebury, Vermont, Williams, and Norwich are listed for the skiing; Yale and Norwich will meet in polo; while in hockey the Cadets will be host to St. Michael's.

* * *

Although big Ernie Lombardi has been reported as accepting the terms offered by the Boston Braves, owner Bob Quinn declares he will have nothing to say on the matter until he sees the catcher's name on the dotted line.

* * *

Briefs: Dartmouth's Dick Rondeau has taken an eight-point lead in the Pentagonal Hockey League's scoring race with 15 goals and 10 assists in five games . . . Closest to Rondeau is his linemate, Bill Harrison, who has six goals and 11 assists . . . League games this week end find Army at Dartmouth and Yale at Harvard tomorrow . . . Springfield College will be host to swimmers from all over this section as it stages the N. E. A. A. A. U. championships tomorrow in McCurdy Natatorium . . . H. A. Callahan, who has written several books on the subject, will tell the whys and wherefores of "getting in and out of trouble afloat" next Monday evening at the "Dog Watch" of the Boston Yacht Club at Rowes Wharf . . . The West End House and Y. M. H. A. fives will settle their argument as to which is the better team when they meet next Thursday evening at the Charlestown Boys' Club . . . This game will be staged as a part of the celebration of the Naismith Golden Jubilee . . . Alfred "Boo" Morcom, New Hampshire's brilliant high jumper and pole vaulter, will this week end seek a double title which no athlete has ever won before . . . At the National A. A. U. track championships in New York tomorrow Morcom will try to win both of his specialties . . . At the New England A. A. U. championships last Saturday, he vaulted 14 feet one inch and high jumped 6:6.

Dartmouth Coach

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 27 (AP)—Ray Riddick of Lowell, Mass., a recent Fordham star, has been engaged as Dartmouth's end coach by Head Coach "Tuss" McLaughry. Riddick, who performed for the Green Bay Packers during the past two seasons, played on the McLaughry-coached All-Star team that defeated the New York Giants.

Open Date

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 27 (AP)—Although Lowell Textile Institute is far from being one of New England's intercollegiate football powers, it probably set a precedent for its more important gridiron neighbors by leaving its Oct. 3 date open for an Army, Navy or Marine Corps rival.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 26

National League

New York 7, Detroit 4.
Chicago 5, Montreal 4.

American League

New Haven 5, Washington 4.

American Association

St. Paul 4, Kansas City 4 (tie), Tulsa 4, Ohama 3.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	27	14	1	55	161	127
Toronto	23	13	3	49	135	100
Boston	21	14	5	47	125	94
Chicago	21	17	3	45	127	120
Detroit	15	24	3	33	116	132
Brooklyn	14	26	1	29	113	144
Montreal	13	26	3	28	104	154

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Johnstown	30	16	5	65	209	174
New York	30	18	5	65	230	178
Boston	29	15	6	64	217	163
Washington	24	24	5	53	215	225
Baltimore	22	27	4	48	210	230
Atlantic City	17	33	1	35	200	262
River Vale	14	33	4	32	154	212

Boardwalk Cup Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	For	Agst
New York	13	7	3	29	108	75
Johnstown	13	7	1	27	89	72
Washington	11	10	2	24	91	92
Atlantic City	10	10	1	21	82	86
Baltimore	9	12	2	20	85	99
Boston	8	10	2	18	71	77
River Vale	6	14	1	13	66	92

In the Dugout

with Rumill

'Lou Gehrig, a Quiet Hero'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., Feb. 27—Lou Gehrig, it seems, will never make a complete departure from baseball. Today, as ball players hustle through their spring training routines in Florida and California—scheme and plan for the long season ahead and hoping that fame and fortune of the World Series will be theirs in October—the greatness of the leading first baseman in American League history is retold in "Lou Gehrig, A Quiet Hero," released to book shops today by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Expertly written by Frankie Graham, a New York sports columnist and a genuinely good fellow among the journalistic fraternity, it recalls the story-book life of the poor boy who, by the hardest kind of work, became rich and famous and brought luxury to his parents.

The athletic library is well stocked with mediocre efforts, but this one by Graham is, like Gehrig was, in the big leagues. The author knew his subject well. He sat around with him evenings at the St. Petersburg training camp, followed him North, traveled with the Yankees during the regular season, inhabited the Yankee clubhouse and even played with Lou at times through the off-season. No writer is better equipped to tell the story.

"Lou Gehrig, A Quiet Hero" is more than just a tale of the New York first baseman. It is an outline of the great Yankee clubs of the most recent 20 years, and a couple of those clubs probably were the most powerful ever assembled under a dugout roof. And, of course, Henry Louis Gehrig was a cog in those machines. The vivid story of how he got there makes a tale as inspirational as you ever read, and to the nonsports minded as well as the baseball fan.

Gehrig, unlike many New York youngsters, had no desire to be a cop. When his father asked him what he would like to be, Lou answered: "An engineer. I want to build bridges and things." And so he labored long and hard through school, doing odd jobs after study hours, so that his mother and dad might have the bare necessities.

Graham tells how he was invited to attend Columbia University because of his ability on a gridiron. Said Bobby Watt, graduate manager of athletics: "I didn't know until later that he was a baseball player. We were interested in him only as a football player." And, Mr. Watt might have added, as a gentleman. Brought back is the picture of Lou and Benny Bengough applying for jobs as waiters in a New Orleans restaurant, because they were short of money at training camp—and why they did not go through with the plan.

On the diamond as in school, Gehrig was slow to grasp meanings and coaching. But Wally Pipp, whom Lou succeeded as first baseman at Yankee Stadium, summed up the situation when he said: "Well, young fellow, I will say this for you: You may not learn fast, but once you learn you don't forget." A shy youth, Lou was a star in the majors before he thought of marriage, then found Eleanor Twitchell. Her quiet influence in the player's background is emphasized by the author. For example, when Babe Ruth left the Yankees and certain men were coaxing Gehrig to step out and make his personality felt in Yankee Stadium, Eleanor wrote a letter to him at St. Petersburg and it was full of tenderness and sound advice.

Having Last Fling

Paul Guibord of Reading will play with the Boston Olympics against Baltimore Orioles at the Garden tonight and tomorrow night

Ted Williams Expected In Red Sox Camp Sunday

BULLETIN

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., Feb. 27—The big news here today broke at noon when word came from Minneapolis that Ted Williams was on his way to the Red Sox training camp. The "Kid" offered little explanation, but apparently the draft board advised him to start baseball, although his classification still is 1A. He is expected here Sunday or Monday.

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., Feb. 27—As the first day of spring training inaugurated his eighth-straight year at the head of Tom Yawkey's Red Sox this morning, Manager Joe Cronin was almost lost in the hustle of conditioning pitchers and catchers. There were eager young men, anxious to get into shape quickly and show the "skipper" that they belong; there were the veterans, a little more cautious and determined. But even at this early hour Cronin and the critics gave more than passing attention to Yank Terry.

Every pitcher in uniform at Payne Field today cannot make the team. Four or five will have to be eliminated before the Red Sox settle down to the long regular-season grind. But there is a feeling among Cronin and his coaches that Yank Terry will survive the cut. In fact, they think that he will be a big winner.

San Diego Pace

If figures are a substantial medium, Terry will do all right. In 1940 Dick Newsome won 23 games, lost 11 for the San Diego club, with a 2.62 earned run average, 128 strikeouts and only 74 bases on balls for 315 innings. The following year he won 19 games for Cronin. Last season Terry nad 26 wins, only eight losses for San Diego, compiled a 2.31 earned run figure, fanned 172 batters and walked 74 in 315 innings.

A trained baseball eye is not necessary to see that Terry's Pacific Coast League record was superior to that of Newsome. To climax his laurels, Yank was voted the most valuable player award. West coast men told Cronin at the last major league meetings that the newcomer was a much better pitcher in '41 than Newsome had been the previous year. Too, they pointed out that Terry can "throw the ball hard." That is, he has a fast ball. Newsome has not. Yet, Boston is well aware of Dick's work in his freshman campaign at Fenway Park.

Started In '34

The latest arrival from the Far West broke into organized baseball with Fort Wayne of the Central League in 1934. Shortly thereafter he was signed by Indianapolis, shipped to Cedar Rapids, but released before the start of the '35 season. Joining Terre Haute in the revived Three-I League in '35, Terry won 16 games and the next year was bought by Louisville.

Except for a brief option to Scranton, Yank remained with the Colonels until after the '40 race was under way, when he was purchased by Tom Yawkey. The pitcher worked parts of four games for Joe Cronin that season and in '41 was optioned to San Diego. What he did out there has been told.

Terry Delivery

To fans who have watched the National League function, Terry will look like a combination of Fred Fitzsimmons and Paul Derringer. Not that Yank is short and stout like Fred, and a 225-pounder like Paul. But his delivery looks like a mixture of the ones used by those two veterans of the rival circuit.

As he goes through the motions of throwing to the batter, Terry lifts his left leg high and pivots toward second base. He has what a ball player would call a three-quarter delivery—halfway between sidearm and straight overhand. Yank finds that the pivot and leg action give him more speed, without injuring his control. This contention is borne out in his Coast League record—172 strikeouts, 74 passes. In the clutch he will throw a good slider, and his curve will be one of the best on the club.

What spot Terry will eventually occupy in Cronin's mound rotation is not known. But he should be right up there on the front line with Newsome, Joe Dobson and Charley Wagner. At least, he will be until the batters chase him away.

* * *

In walking off with the most valuable player award in the Coast League, Terry polled 55 points out of a possible 64. He was named at the head of the list by six of the eight experts voting. As a pitcher is in fewer games than a catcher, outfielder or infielder, this honor was a big boost to Yank.

* * *

If Terry could duplicate or surpass Dick Newsome's freshman victory total of 19, and Dick himself could repeat this year, there is no telling what the Red Sox might do to the so-called Yankee monopoly.

* * *

The arrival of Jimmy Foxx, who asserted his contract is practically settled and who said he is prepared to battle for his first-base post, and the announcement that Frank Pytlak, catcher, has signed and would arrive soon, enlivened interest here today.

Race Canceled

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—The annual Labor Day race on Pikes Peak, a fixture since 1916, will not be run again until after the war.

The association sponsoring the 12-mile automobile classic decided to postpone the event in view of the refusal of the American Automobile Association to sanction races during the war.

Bears Buy Lofvendahl

HERSHEY, Pa., Feb. 27 (AP)—The Hershey Bears of the American Hockey League announced purchase of big Vic Lofvendahl from the Philadelphia Rockets to bolster defenses weakened by recall of Jack Shewchuk to the Boston Bruins and rookie Bob Goldham to the Toronto Maple Leafs.

As part of the deal, rookie Jake Wade, signed to a Boston Bruin contract from the Boston Olympics several weeks ago, will be sent to Philadelphia on loan for the remainder of the season.

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Ski Troops in the Making—U. S. Army Trains Picked Men for Winter Fighting

U. S. Troops Train for Winter Warfare

A mountain infantry regiment goes through maneuvers with full equipment at Mt. Rainier in Washington. At right above: American soldiers in cold climates will wear this type of parka, supplemented by a knitted headpiece.

Not as Easy as It Looks

Here a soldier shows how to fall to a pro ne position and pull his rifle into shooting position in one movement during training a t Fort Brady, in Michigan.

Leaders of Para-Ski Troops

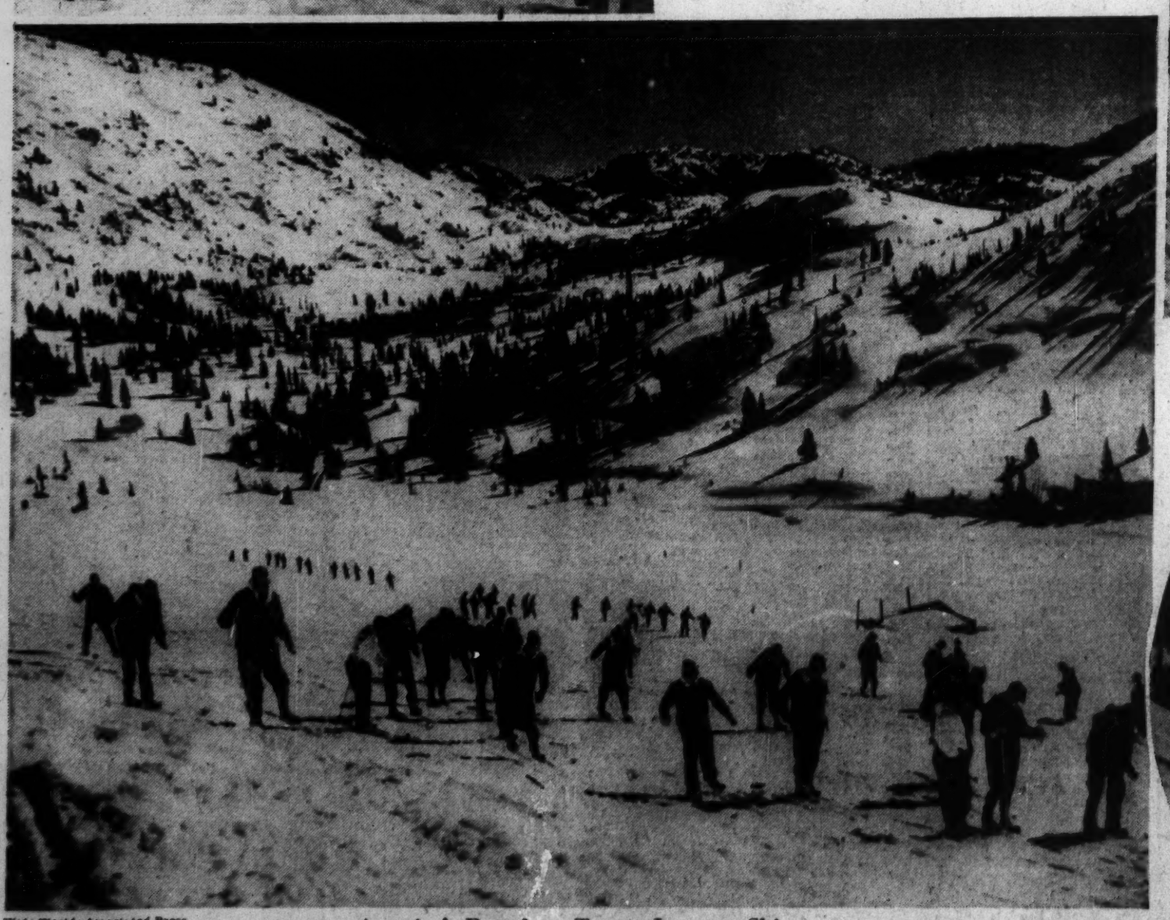
Training para-ski troops at Salt Lake City, Utah, is the job of Lieut. John Ivens, Dick Durrance, national ski champion, and Capt. Arthur Gorham.

Ski Inspection

Lieut. Col. Nels L. Soderholm, left, and Dexter McSwain, Michigan guide, inspect the skis racked at Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Time Out

At left: Noon mess call is especially welcome after long hours in the snow. Above: An Army patrol on ski duty pitches its camp in northern Michigan after a day of rigorous training.



Wide World; Associated Press

America's Parachute Troops Learn to Ski

A new fighting unit, the para-ski troops, trained to fight on skis after landing, is getting intensive training for possible future action. Here the troops are making their way up a mountain slope. At right: Dressed in a white snow uniform, this ski trooper brings his ski poles into play to climb a mountain in Utah.

Sham Battle in the Snows

United States troops practice combat tactics on skis near Fort Brady, in Michigan. The white-clad ski trooper at the left is about to throw a hand grenade at the "enemy," while his companion has dropped to his knees behind a tree to fire his rifle.

Ski Troops Must Learn Many Skills

Ski troops must travel with as light a load as possible and must depend upon the countryside for much of their food. Here a guide shows ski soldiers how to fish through the ice on the frozen lakes of Rexford Range in Michigan.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	460,000
Previous day's sales	353,280
1942 volume to date	20,323,061
1941 volume to date	21,547,985

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Wall Street felt a bit better about the war today and the stock market responded with advances of fractions to a point or so for assorted favorites.

Leaders displayed more confidence at the start. Activity picked up for a while, along with prices. The pace slowed after mid-day and top marks were cut in many instances near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 400,000 shares.

Speculative and investment contingents apparently were heartened by successfull attacks on the Japanese invasion armada in the southwest Pacific and word large United Nations reinforcements had arrived in that part of the world. Business developments, including more good earnings statements, were a bolstering influence.

Rails were narrow but Santa Fe edged into new high ground for the past year. Up most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Coca-Cola, American Tobacco "B," Standard Oil (N. J.), Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, and Kennecott.

In the curb recovery leanings were shown by Bell Aircraft, Humble Oil, Gulf Oil, Pantepec and Republic Aviation.

Bonds Edge Forward

The bond market moved ahead in leisurely fashion today with most rails selling fractionally and some a point higher as the final hour neared.

Among issues attracting buyers at one time or another were International Telephone 5s, Erie 4½s, Rock Island General 4s, St. Paul 5s, American Telephone 3¼s, Wabash First 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, and Missouri Pacific 5s.

Inclined to loaf at slightly lower levels or holding unchanged most of the time were, among others, Western Union 5s, Texas Corp. 3s, Laclede Gas 5½s, and Republic Steel 4½s.

U. S. Governments held steadily within small fractions either way of Thursday's price on both the stock exchange and over the counter.

There was only limited activity in the foreign department and the trend was irregular. Australia 4½s and Canada 4s were among bonds giving up small sums.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.29¾	1.29	1.29¼	1.29⅞
Minneapolis	1.23⅜	1.23⅛	1.23⅜	1.23⅛
Kansas City	1.22⅞	1.22¼	1.22⅝	1.22⅝
Winnipeg	.75⅜	.77⅛	.77⅛	.78⅜
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.31¼	1.30⅜	1.30⅞	1.30⅞
Minneapolis	1.25⅜	1.25	1.25⅛	1.24⅞
Kansas City	1.24	1.23½	1.23⅝	1.23⅝
Winnipeg	.79⅞	.78¼	.78¼	.79½
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.33	1.32⅜	1.32½	1.32⅜
Minneapolis	1.27	1.26½	1.26⅝	1.26⅜
Kansas City	...	...	1.25⅛	1.25⅛
May Corn				
Chicago	.87½	.86⅜	.86⅝	.87⅛
Kansas City	.82⅞	.82⅛	.82⅛	.82⅝
July Corn				
Chicago	.89⅜	.88⅝	.88¾	.89⅛
Kansas City	.84⅜	.83⅞	.84	.84⅛
May Oats				
Chicago	.57⅜	.57⅛	.57⅛	.57⅜
Minneapolis	.54	.53½	.53½	.53⅞
Winnipeg	.50	.49⅛	.49¼	.49⅞
Rye, Chicago				
May	.86¾	.86¾	.85⅞	.85⅞	.86⅛
July	.89⅛-89½	.88	.88⅛	.88⅛
Sept.	.91⅛	.91⅜	.90	.90¼	.90⅝

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	....	....	102.2b	102.3a	102.2
May	....	....	102.2b	102.8a	102.3
July	....	....	102.5b	102.8a	102.4
October	....	....	102.5b	102.8a	102.5
Tops					
March	127.2	127.2	127.1	127.3b	127.3
May	128.0	128.0	127.9b	127.9b	128.0
July	128.7	128.8	128.7	128.6b	128.6

b Bid. a Asked.

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55
May	12.67	12.70	12.65	12.65	12.68
July	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.77
Sept.	12.82	12.82	12.82	12.82	12.82

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.86⅞	1.97⅜	1.95⅝	1.95⅝	1.96⅜
July (old)	1.97⅝	1.98¼	1.96⅜	1.96½	1.97⅛
Oct.	1.9	1.92	1.90¼	1.90¼	1.92¼

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98b	13.98
July				13.98b	13.98

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.46	8.50	8.46	8.50b	8.52
May	8.63	8.64	8.63	8.62b	8.64

b—Bid. n—Nominal

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	6.39	6.39	6.38	6.37b	6.38

b—Bid

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March				15.00b	15.00
June				15.00b	15.00

b—Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	18.35	18.40	18.35	18.36	18.35
May	18.53	18.60	18.51	18.59	18.49
July	18.63	18.72	18.62	18.72	18.61
October	18.72	18.81	18.72	18.81	18.69
December	18.77	18.85	18.76	18.85	18.75

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*February	32.55	32.55	32.55	32.55	32.65
*March	32.60	32.65	32.50	32.60	32.70
Eggs					
†October	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.70	31.50
‡February	28.00	28.50	28.00	28.50	27.50
§March	29.30	29.35	29.30	29.35	29.00
Potatoes					
March	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.69	2.68
November	2.67	2.67	2.66	2.65	2.67

*S. s. †R. s. ‡P. g. f. §S. p. f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Lehigh Valley Coal Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Lehigh Valley Coal Corp. and subsidiaries reported 1941 consolidated net income of $1,772,670 compared with $761,220 in 1940.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	45	Abbott (1.60a)	3	45¾	45	45	Feb25
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	108	107	108	+1
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4)	1	47½	47½	47½	Feb24
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	6	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis (1a)	1	19	19	19	Feb25
15⅞	9½	Addressog (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
45	34⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	6	33⅜	33½	33½	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	A	A	A	Feb16
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	1	A	A	A	—
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	2	13½	13	13½	Feb26
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	4	21⅜	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
11¾	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb26
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	3	129½	129½	129½	+1½
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	3	11	11	11	Feb26
14⅜	11½	Allied M (1¾g)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
9	5	Allied Stores	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	75	75	75	Feb25
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	6	28⅝	28	28⅜	+ ⅜
21⅜	14½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	5	17⅞	17½	17⅞	Feb25
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb25
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Feb14
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	4	53½	53½	53½	Feb26
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	7	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	12	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
9¾	5½	Am Bk Note .20e	6	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Feb24
39	26½	Am Brake 2.20g	6	30⅜	30¼	30½	+ ¼
3	1	Am Cable & R	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	5	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
185	137½	Am Can pf (7)	4	164	164	164	Feb26
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	5	31¾	31½	31¾	
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	4	70	70	70	Feb25
23½	16½	Am Ch & C (½e)	4	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+1⅞
121	101½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	70¼	70¼	70½	— ⅞
8¾	4¾	Am Colortyp .15e	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb26
6⅜	9⅜	Am Comm Al	1	8½	8½	8½	
19½	9½	Am Crys S (½e)	6	20½	20½	20½	Feb26
1⅞	½	Am Encaus Til	7	¼	¼	¼	Feb20
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb19
31⅞	24⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	Feb26
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7pf(.35k)	7	27	26½	26½	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Feb26
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	4	28	27½	28	
4¾	2	Am Hide & Lea	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	
51¼	42½	Am Home(2.40a)	5	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅜
2⅛	1	Am Ice	5	1½	1½	1½	Feb25
30½	20	Am Ice pf	1	26	26	26	Feb20
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	1	3½	3½	3½	
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan 21
17⅜	7¼	Am Locomotive	12	9	9	9	
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7g)	1	89	89	89	
13⅜	8½	Am M & F (.80)	7	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
6½	2¼	Am M &Metal	2	5	5	5	
23	15½	Am Metal (¼e)	18	23⅛	21⅞	22⅞	+1
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	3	⅛	⅜	⅜	
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1⅛k	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb26
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	16	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll Mill ¼e	4	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (⅛g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb26
10⅜	6	Am Seating (1g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb13
45⅜	33⅜	Am Smelt (½e)	15	39¼	38⅞	39¼	+ ⅜
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	145½	145½	145½	Feb26
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ½
28½	15⅜	Am St Fdrs(½e)	10	20	20	20	+ ⅛
11½	8½	Am Stores (¼e)	4	11½	11½	11½	Feb24
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Feb24
22⅛	1⅜	Am Sugar (2e)	2	17½	17¼	17½	Feb26
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ¼
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	*7	21	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	11	127¾	127⅜	127½	+ ⅜
73½	43⅞	Am Tob (1e)	6	47	46⅜	46¾	
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	12	48	48	48	+ ¾
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	2	137	137	137	Feb25
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose(½e)	25	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ⅜
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	Feb26
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
99½	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅛
8⅜	3½	Am Woolen	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb26
61¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	2	74	73½	74	+ ⅜
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	1	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	45½	45½	45½	Feb19
30	22½	Anaconda (½e)	20	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ¼
17¾	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	3	13½	13½	13½	Feb24
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Feb13
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb24
33⅞	26	Arch-D-M (1½e)	1	33	33	33	Feb24
112½	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	Feb25
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	1	65	65	65	Feb26
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
34⅜	20½	Armstrong C ¼e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
9¾	6⅛	Arnold C (¼e)	1	7½	7¼	7¼	Feb 4
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb16
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	6	6	6	+ ¼
88	78	Assd. D G 1pf(6)	1	72½	72½	72½	Feb14
102½	76	As D 2pf (5¼k)	2	76	76	76	Feb16
35½	20	Associates (2a)	2	25	25	25	Feb26
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	89	37	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	24	69½	69	69½	— ¼
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	8	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	— ⅛
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Feb25
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	38	38	38	+1½
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1)	16	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
111½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅜
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	15	6½	6½	6½	
51⅜	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49½	49½	49½	
72¼	61	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	59½	59¼	59¼	—3
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	8¼	8	8	Feb24
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	3	1½	1½	1½	
5¼	2⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	5	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
		B					
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	5	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	8	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
8½	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
13½	7	Barber Asphalt	4	8⅜	8	8½	Feb25
9⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	Feb26
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	8	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¾g)	8	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Feb25
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23½	23½	23½	Feb26
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Feb16
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 8
12⅝	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	81	81	81	Feb21
8½	6½	Beid-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	Feb21
41½	32⅝	Bendix Av (1e)	17	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅜
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Feb25
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	21	21	21	+ ⅜
89½	51½	Beth Steel (1½e)	12	61¼	61	61	+ ½
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	117¼	117¼	117¼	
31⅞	21	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	5	6½	6½	6½	Feb26
18⅜	13	Bliss& L (2g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Feb19
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	30	18⅜	17⅞	18¼	+ ½
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	27½	27½	27½	Feb25
23⅜	17	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	15	15	15	Feb24
21⅞	18¼	Borden Co (.30e)	5	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	16	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Feb26
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	26	26	26	Feb20
17¼	16½	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb18
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	2	8¾	8½	8¾	
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2½g	4	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅜
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	29½	29½	29½	Feb25
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	3	52½	51⅝	52½	
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb24
6⅜	1	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	Feb17
23½	11⅜	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Feb26
12⅜	7¼	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Feb26
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2)	*4	20½	20	20¼	+ ⅜
35⅜	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25½	25½	25½	Feb25
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1.40)	4	18½	18	18	— ⅛
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	3	55⅛	55	55⅛	Feb26
9⅜	5¾	Burr Ad Ma .15e	6	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅜	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6⅞	4¼	Butler Bros .60a	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20	20	20	Feb20
4⅜	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
11⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack ¼e	2	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
		C					
24⅜	15⅜	Calif Pack (1½)	12	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb25
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅛	¾	¾	— ⅛
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	6	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W ¼e	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	8	12¼	12	12	
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	39	4½	4⅜	4½	
39½	32½	Cannon Mills (3)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	Feb25
3⅜	1⅝	Capital Adm A	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb10
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	25	25	25	Feb26
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
57¾	43	Case (J1) (7g)	3	62⅜	62⅜	63⅛	+ ⅛
50¾	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	14	34½	34	34	— ⅛
29¾	18½	Celanese (½e)	3	19½	19¾	19¾	
10½	9¾	Celotex (1)	4	7⅞	7½	7⅞	Feb26
22¾	15½	Cent Aguirre 1½	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	Cent Foundry	5	2	2	2	Feb26
	2¼	Cent RR NJ	5	3½	2¾	2¾	Feb24
6	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	6	16¾	16¾	16¾	Feb26
4	2	Century Rib M	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb13
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	3	29¾	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb24
21¼	13	Chain Belt (1½e)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Feb24
22½	14¾	Champ P&F(1¼e)	2	17	16¾	16¾	Feb26
18	5¾	Checker Cab	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb25
44½	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	67	33⅜	33	33½	— ⅜
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	Feb25
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb26
11½	3½	Chi Great W pf	6	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
8½	⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	5	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (½e)	2	16	15⅞	16	
44½	37½	Chi P . cv pf (3)	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	Feb26
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50½	50⅞	50⅞	Feb26
A	A	Chi Rock Is & P	1	A	A	A	Feb26
¼	A	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
⅜	A	C R I & P 7% pf	2	½	½	½	Feb25
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb18
14¾	10⅝	Chickasha (1)	4	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅜
3	1	Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb24
72½	41⅛	Chrysler Cp (1e)	34	51¼	50¾	50⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	8	City I & F (1.20)	1	10¼	10½	10¼	
63¾	60	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip (¾e	1	31	31	31	+ ⅜
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	Feb19
34½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	6	30	30¾	30	+ ⅛
30⅞	28½	Cluett Peab ¾e	5	33⅛	33½	33⅞	+ ⅜
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	6	61	60½	60¾	+ ¾
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	57½	57½	57½	Feb26
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	1	12¾	12½	12⅝	Feb26
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	4	103	102½	102½	Feb25
30¼	11	Collins & A (¼e)	6	12½	12¼	12¼	Feb20
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	15¾	15½	15½	Feb24
21¾	11	Colum Br A .30e	2	10	10	10	+ ¼
21	11	Colum Br B .30e	1	10	10	10	— ¼
4⅞	1	Col G & E (.10g)	14	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	
82⅛	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	46½	46¼	46¼	
		Columb Pict	3	6	5⅞	6	Feb25
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	5	26½	26½	26½	Feb24
83	64	Colum Carb (1e)	1	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
31	16½	Comi Credit (3)	13	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	Feb26
37⅞	19⅛	Comi Inv Tr (3)	12	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Feb23
11⅞	7½	Comi Solv (.55g)	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	
⅜	⅛	Com'th & South	36	A	A	A	
65⅜	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	39	38½	38⅛	
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	10	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb24
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	*3	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	18¼	Cons Airc (4g)	37	18¼	17⅝

Commerce and Finance

War Costs Seen Rising to Nearly $5,000,000,000 Monthly

Business and Industry

Farmers' Cash Income in '41 Rises 29 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Increasing its preliminary estimates for tobacco, corn, poultry and a few other minor crops, the Agriculture Department reported that farmers' cash income in 1941 totaled $11,771,000,000, or the largest since 1920.

Comprising receipts from sales, loans on commodities and government benefit payments, the income was 29 per cent higher than in 1940 and 9 per cent greater than the average for the 1924-29 period. A preliminary estimate of the 1941 income, made in December, was $11,600,000,000. The 1940 income was $9,096,981,000.

The department said the increase over 1940 reflected improved farm prices and larger marketings.

The income from crops was $4,794,230,000 compared with $3,509,525,000 in 1940. The income from livestock and livestock products increased from $4,821,657,000 to $6,391,107,000.

Government benefit payments were smaller than in 1940. They totaled $585,672,000 compared with $765,799,000 in the previous year.

The final report gave income from tobacco at $324,872,000 compared with $275,000,000 in the preliminary estimate. The income from corn, while below that of 1940, was increased from the preliminary estimate of $330,000,000 to $351,000,000. The poultry income figure was increased from $362,000,000 to $395,741,000.

The department said the greatest increases in income were in Mississippi and Arkansas, where gains of 98 and 75 per cent, respectively, were reported. Other states with increases of more than 50 per cent were North Dakota, Kansas, Tennessee, and Alabama. Only South Carolina and Maine recorded increases of less than 14 per cent.

Income Listed

The income for major crops and commodities for 1940 and 1941, respectively, included:

Wheat $427,541,000 and $702,039,000; rice $39,902,000 and $52,855,000; corn $387,932,000 and $351,271,000; oats $57,296,000 and $84,951,000; barley $41,270,000 and $56,027,000; hay $75,688,000 and $79,760,000; cotton lint $563,647,000 and $927,224,000; cottonseed $82,398,000 and $170,185,000; peanuts $45,179,000 and $60,675,000; soybeans $42,813,000 and $113,305,000.

Tobacco $241,404,000 and $324,872,000; oranges $90,784,000 and $123,872,000; apples $87,031,000 and $120,903,000; truck crops $405,473,000 and $513,391,000; potatoes $164,053,000 and $152,382,000; sugar beets $56,260,000 and $58,417,000; sugar cane for sugar $10,391,000 and $18,288,000; cattle $1,380,170,000 and $1,773,859,000; hogs $820,802,000 and $1,323,542,000; sheep and lambs $189,402,000 and $237,323,000; poultry $305,085,000 and $395,741,000; eggs $449,233,000 and $615,993,000; dairy products $1,526,702,000 and $1,859,783,000; and wool $40,205,000 and $41,591,000.

The farm income by States for 1940 and 1941, respectively, showed:

Maine, $54,618.000 and $58,907,000; New Hampshire, $22,165,000 and $25,862,000; Vermont, $43,800,000 and $51,388,000; Massachusetts, $76,952,000 and $91,663,000; Rhode Island, $10,251,000 and $11,881,000, and Connecticut, $57,026,000 and $65,021,000.

Retail Group Would Support Sales Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For the first time since 1920, a majority of the members of the National Retail Dry Goods Association have voted in favor of a sales tax. In a survey just completed, 78 per cent of the members, who voted, indicated their support of a general Federal retail sales tax to be advocated by the association at the forthcoming hearings on the Revenue Act of 1942, which will begin on March 3 in Washington, it was learned here.

In 1920 a gross sales tax on all goods was urged as part of a broad

Gains in Cars of Export Freight Unloaded at Ports

WASHINGTON (AP)—There were 63,073 cars of export freight other than grain or coal unloaded at Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports in January, the Association of American Railroads reported.

This compared with 61,783 cars in December and 45,943 in January, 1941.

Cars of grain for export totaled 3,663 cars in January compared with 2,191 for the same month last year.

So important this year

Because economy is necessary in all your purchases this year, the mid-winter sales of furniture and furnishings loom up more important than usual. Outstanding values are being offered by many of the stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Take advantage of them.

Heads Paper Firm

Du Bois

Robert E. Rutledge

Elected President of the Sutherland Paper Co., succeeding Louis W. Sutherland, cofounder of the company, who has been elected chairman of the board. Mr. Rutledge has been Executive Vice-President of the company for the last two years.

East Coast Stocks Of Fuel Oil Drop, 'Gas' Supplies Up

NEW YORK (AP)—East Coast stocks of fuel oil, which are subject to stiff restrictions on delivery, declined further in the week ended Feb. 21, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Supplies of heavy or residual fuel oil dropped to 7,590,000 barrels from 8,586,000 barrels a week earlier, and compared with 9,326,000 barrels a year earlier.

Stocks of gas oil and distillates—light heating oil—dropped to 9,053,000 barrels from 10,328,000 the previous week and compared with 12,150,000 at the same date of 1941.

The East Coast's store of gasoline was up somewhat at 19,492,000 barrels, against 19,317,000 the previous week and compared with 20,381,000 in 1941.

The total United States residual fuel oil supply dropped to 88,899,000 barrels, a decline of 1,056,000 under the previous week. Gas oil and distillate fuel stood at 35,698,000 barrels, a drop of 1,184,000 from the preceding week.

Stocks of the Appalachian area, also covered in the delivery restriction order issued by the Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator's Office, held about even.

The nation's crued oil production averaged 4,077,350 barrels daily in the week, a decrease of 1,150 from the previous week, but well above the 3,629,650 average of the 1941 week.

Refineries operated at 83 per cent of capacity, against 86.9 per cent the previous week. The indicated daily crude run was 3,889,000 barrels daily, against 3,772,000 the previous week and 3,568,000 a year earlier.

Finished and unfinished gasoline stocks at the end of the week totaled 104,312,000 barrels, against 101,769,000 (revised) the previous week and 94,706,000 a year earlier.

Long Island Road Fares Increased

NEW YORK (AP)—March commutation fares on the Long Island have been increased 10 per cent although applications for the increase have not been ruled on by the State Public Service Commission and the City Transit Commission. The Interstate Commerce Commission approved the higher rate last month.

Lewis G. Carruthers, Long Island Railroad counsel, said the increase for March or 90-day tickets, effective after Feb. 28, was in effect on the line, adding that persons buying tickets at the increased rates would receive receipts for the difference—assuring a cash return if a decision against the railroad was returned.

Ten other lines in New York State have applied for permission to increase their rates.

U. S. Copper Mining Machinery for Peru, Chile

WASHINGTON (AP)—Moving to increase the flow of copper from South American mines, the War Production Board has authorized four mines in Chile and Peru to double the amount of maintenance and operating materials purchased in this country for delivery before July 1.

Previously, preference orders permitted the mines to obtain supplies equivalent to the amount shipped from the United States between April 1 and Sept. 3, 1941.

Under amendments to those orders, these supplies may be doubled immediately, and tripled with respect to equipment ordered for delivery after June 30.

Last Oct. 15, when priority assistance first was granted, the four mines were producing at the rate of 516,000 tons of copper annually. Virtually all of their output is under contract to the RFC Metals Reserve Company.

Mines affected by the action are the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation, the Andes Copper Mining Company, the Chile Exploration Company and the Braden Copper Company.

U.S. Aluminum Industry To Expand Again

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has disclosed that President Roosevelt's "blueprint for victory" calling for production of 125,000 fighting planes in 1943 would necessitate a $350,000,000 expansion of aluminum capacity and a vast increase in magnesium production.

The Government, officials said, is taking steps to provide for an annual aluminum supply approximating more than 2,500,000,000 pounds—compared with former production goals approximating 1,700,000,000 pounds annually.

To Increase Output

Magnesium output, totaling 33,000,000 pounds last year, must be increased to 725,000,000 pounds next year.

William L. Batt, WPB materials director, told a press conference the new expansion program would double again the size of the aluminum industry in 1939.

One 640,000,000-pound expansion program now is well on the way to completion. Surveys for power requirements and plant sites already are under way for another 640,000,000-pound increase.

Mr. Batt said the vast aluminum industry which will develop by mid-1943 would require an additional continual 24-hour supply of 1,000,000 kilowatts of electricity. He told questioners that undoubtedly such an additional drain on power supplies would force curtailment of nonessential uses of electricity.

The total output of aluminum now contemplated will be "far beyond the reach of anything the Axis powers, together with all the occupied countries, can even contemplate," Mr. Batt declared.

Under the new plans, the present 400,000,000-pound magnesium expansion program will be increased 325,000,000 pounds a year, and will depend heavily upon newly developed production processes and rich magnesium deposits discovered in western Michigan. Six companies already have contracted to build magnesium plants with an aggregate capacity of 175,000,000 pounds annually, Mr. Batt said.

Alcoa Big Producer

The Aluminum Company of America will carry the burden of aluminum ingot production under the expansion program, Mr. Batt added, but contracts will be spread among various aluminum fabricators.

Aluminum productions in this country last year totaled 615,000,000 pounds. This year, output is expected to exceed 1,000,000,000 pounds. Canadian imports amounting to 250,000,000 pounds this year, will be increased to 450,000,000 next year under Government commitments already negotiated.

U. S. Debt Jumps To Within Sight Of $65 Billion Limit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Federal debt jumped $1,508,750,360 this week to come within sight of the $65,000,000,000 debt limit.

The Treasury said the big jump resulted from the recent sale of a new bond issue and raised the debt to 62,252,495,250 Feb. 25. Since part of the Treasury's borrowing powers must be reserved because of the automatically increasing value of defense bonds, the Treasury now has less than $2,000,000,000 of borrowing authority left.

At the recent rate, this would not last more than about a month, but annual income tax collections next month may make it last somewhat longer. At any rate, the Treasury was preparing to ask Congress to increase the debt limit to at least $110,000,000,000 or to remove the limit altogether.

The debt was more than $16,000,000,000 higher than a year ago.

Treasury borrowing has been gradually stepped up during the past 12 months as defense expenditures have speeded up. In the current fiscal year, which began July 1, borrowing totaled $13,291,051,714 and defense expenditures amounted to $12,147,739,383. Adding other Federal costs total expenditures were $16,387,877,611. In this time, tax collections were $5,408,261,077.

British Asked to Use U. S. Cotton Carefully

LONDON (AP)—Textile quarters reported that British Cotton Controller Frank Platt had asked spinners to be economical in their use of American cotton.

Mr. Platt in a letter suggested that a greater percentage of other than American-grown be used, such as Indian, Brazilian and West African staple.

Trade circles felt the controller's request did not indicate an actual or impending shortage of American cotton; instead they suggested there were political as well as economic reasons for boosting Lancashire's consumption of cotton from countries whose growers now are without access to their usual export markets.

It was pointed out, however, that cotton consumption in the United States and the rest of the Western Hemisphere had increased demands for the domestic crop.

One trade view of the Platt circular was that it put emphasis on "retaining reasonable balance" so as to avoid a possible future shortage here. Recent indications have been that stocks of American cotton were quite heavy because of a steady stream of arrivals.

United Nations Taking Steps To Provide Ocean Cargo Space

Second of four articles on the United States shipping situation and methods of coping with shortage of ocean cargo space.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There are several principal methods by which the United States and the United Nations are trying to cope with their severe shortage of ocean cargo space.

The first is the final requisitioning of all laid-up shipping in the Americas. This is small change. The Maritime Commission's heritage of laid-up Shipping Board ships was all gone long ago. Somewhere between 300,000 and 500,000 tons of laid-up Axis ships were estimated available in South America last year, and the South Americans had as inducement to take it over even at that time the shortage of ships available for the north-south run between the Americas.

Tonnage taken over by the United States of Axis, Danish and French ships probably came to several hundred thousand tons, including the ill-starred Normandie. Some of this tonnage, particularly the Danish, was in good repair, but many of the Axis ships were so cleverly sabotaged that they developed trouble on voyages which the repair crews had not found.

But all this tonnage adds up only into the hundred thousand figures, and the need is now in the millions of tons.

Pooling of Ships

More important help is due from the better co-ordination and pooling of what ships there are. Last September out of around 3,500,000 tons of American cargo ships, about 600,000 were in the runs to India, about 300,000 tons to East and South Africa, about 500,000 tons in the South American trade and nearly 500,000 tons on Pacific runs. Cargoes to the United Kingdom were of course being carried in British ships. A little over 1,000,000 tons were still in the coastwise trade.

Needless to say all this has probably had to be shifted round. Virtually all the coastwise bottoms have been pulled off for blue-water trips. Some ships must have been pulled off the South American runs as South American countries commissioned laid-up Axis ships into this service. The ban on American ships plying into belligerent waters around Europe is now merely history.

A number of steps have been taken toward more economical centralized direction of the Allied cargo fleet. Last September the Ship Warrant Act indirectly put into the hands of the Maritime Commission the virtual control of the movements of every ship putting in at American ports. But the Maritime Commission is also involved in the shipbuilding program, so this year, its control of ship movements was split off and turned over to a single czar, Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Commission. And then last week the White House announced an Anglo-American Shipping Adjustment Pool, agreed on between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill during the latter's January visit to Washington, "to make possible economies in the use of shipping by interchange and combined use of resources, and to . . . maintain currently a full survey of all the shipping requirements" of the United Nations.

One of the first pooling moves is likely to be the curtailing of the Army and Navy's independent chartering of ships. Hereafter American cargo ship movements will be dictated solely by the "War Shipping Administration" under Admiral Land, overriding if necessary the conflicting wishes of Army, Navy, or private operators.

The arrangement will make possible close co-operation between the War Production Board, the War Shipping Administration, and the British Ministry of Transport. Representing the latter in Washington will be Sir Arthur Salter, while representing the American War Shipping Administration in London with Lord Leather, head of the Transport Ministry, will be W. Averill Harriman. War Shipping Administrator Land will have as advisor Lewis Douglas, former budget director and head of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The Senate Commerce Committee is preparing to amend the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 (which set up the Maritime Commission) so as to require the Commission to report to Congress any lack of co-operation on the part of government agencies.

Shipbuilding Program

Chief solution to the problem, however, is of course the shipbuilding program.

The President in January called for the construction of 8,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant ships this year and 10,000,000 in 1943.

This program appears likely to be achieved.

In addition, Britain and Canada are each expected to put in service 1,000,000 tons this year and the same next year.

That would make about 10,000,000 tons this year and 12,000,000 tons in 1943. This is about twice the peak rate of shipping losses since this war began. Without further losses it would lift the United Nations' shipping facilities from the present 32,000,000 tons to round 42,000,000 tons next January and 54,000,000 tons at the end of 1943. With shipping losses of 5,000,000 tons a year, the figure would be 37,000,000 tons at the end of 1942 and 44,000,000 tons at the end of 1943.

However, such calculations are of little value, because the tonnage requirements have risen so staggeringly, due to the global nature of the war, the huge distances to be covered, and vast number of men and munitions to be transported.

Even the above American program represents a doubling, redoubling, and then re-doubling again of recent programs. In 1939 the American program called for 50 cargo ships a year. In the spring of 1940 this was doubled to 100 ships a year. In the winter of 1940-41 the British ordered 60 simplified "ugly duckling" cargo ships in this country. In the spring of 1941 the U. S. Maritime Commission ordered 200 ships on virtually the same model. In the summer of 1941 the President called for a further doubling of the program, calling for 541 more cargo ships. In January 1942, the Maritime Commission increased the outstanding contracts for ships from 1100 up to 1800. And this month Admiral Land told the House Appropriations Committee that the program has been lifted from a total of round 1800 ships in 1942 and 1943, or the 18,000,000 deadweight tons asked by the President, up to 2877 ships or around 30,800,000 deadweight tons in 1942, 1943, and 1944.

The present status of this program, current rates of shipbuilding, difficulties involved and methods of solving them will be discussed in a final article tomorrow.

(To be concluded)

Huge Savings Seen With Exemptions On Cost-Plus Contracts

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Cochran (D) of Missouri said that savings of more than $1,000,000,000 a year might be effected by the Federal Government if tangible personal property and services used in performing cost-plus-fixed-fee war contracts were exempt from state, territorial and local taxes.

"Based upon estimates of total expenditures of $13,000,000,000," Mr. Cochran said in a statement in behalf of his bill to provide for such tax exemptions, "the attorney general estimated last summer that the exemptions of United States cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts might save the Federal Government as much as $137,000,000 for the fiscal year 1942 alone.

"I have been advised by the Army and Navy that . . . it is now estimated that expenditures will run 10 times that amount and it appears to those departments that the savings to be effected will amount to over a billion dollars."

Senate Farm Bloc Presses Proposal On Crop Surpluses

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Senate farm bloc defied the administration today and pressed its proposal against spending any of the projected $32,762,737,900 war appropriation for surplus agricultural commodities at less than parity prices.

Leaders sought to prevent Senator Elmer Thomas (Democrat of Oklahoma) from presenting such an amendment, but Senator Thomas told reporters he had no intention of giving ground.

In effect, Senator Thomas' amendment would prevent the War Department from purchasing government-held surpluses of cotton, corn, wheat and other products from the Commodity Credit Corporation at less than parity which is a fixed price, usually based on the 1909-14 period, calculated to give the farm equality of purchasing power.

The amendment would reach only the funds contained in the pending military bill and thus would be less broad in its effect than a previous measure passed by the Senate over President Roosevelt's protest barring disposal of such products by commodity credit at less than parity. The latter measure, however, faces a rocky road ahead in the House and a possible Presidential veto.

Plumbing Pipe Fittings Varities to Be Reduced

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has issued an order requiring simplification of plumbing pipe fittings from 8,500 varieties to less than 3,000, in order to save iron, brass and bronze.

The action gave legal force to specifications previously set forth as recommendations by the bureau of standards.

The 3,000 approved types of fittings will satisfy 92 to 94 per cent of all demand, the WPB plumbing and heating branch estimated. Other types may not be produced after March 1.

The order will release large quantities of critical materials which otherwise would be tied up in slow-moving stocks in the hands of plumbing supply companies, and will eliminate interruptions in production caused by the manufacture of small quantities of items for which there is small demand.

The schedule of standards eliminates 73 per cent of the cast iron fittings formerly produced, about 50 per cent of the malleable iron fittings, and about 60 per cent of the brass or bronze fittings.

U. S. Charters Jump of 30 P.C. In War Effort

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Administration leaders disclosed today that a 30 per cent increase in war production had been charted for the next four months in a progressive speedup that is expected to boost military expenditures to nearly $5,000,000,000 monthly by the end of the year.

Senator McKellar (D.-Tennessee), floor manager for a $32,762,737,900 military money bill pending before the Senate, said the appropriations committee had been informed that a total of $13,684,000,000 would be spent for war purposes in the five-month period from January 31 to June 30. This would compare, he said, with $16,000,000,000 spent from July 1, 1940, up to February 1, 1942.

Huge Expenditures

The Treasury reported that national defense expenditures for January were approximately $2,100,000,000 and this amount would have to be raised to an average of $2,737,000,000 for February and the next four months, or an increase of 30 per cent, in order to attain the new goal.

Committee members said they expected much more rapid acceleration of expenditure in the latter part of the year, in keeping with President Roosevelt's $56,000,000,000 war budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

(Price Administrator Leon Henderson, speaking in New York last night, said that 1942 war production would cost the nation more than $50,000,000,000 and soar to at least $75,000,000,000 in 1943. Because of the vast outlay necessary, Mr. Henderson predicted the "level of living" in the United States would sink quickly below the lowest point of the last depression.)

Senator McKellar told the Senate yesterday that "practically all" of the $23,485,000,000 allocated to the War Department in the pending money bill would be poured out in this calendar year. There were some exceptions, such as ordnance items, that could not be completed until later, he said.

New Cargo Ships

In addition, he said, most of the $1,502,00,000 allocated to the Maritime Commission would be translated into new cargo ships in that period and all of the direct lend-lease appropriations of $5,245,000,000 would be spent before 1943.

Senator Robert La Follette (Prog.-Wisconsin) had questioned the wisdom of making such large appropriations so far in advance of the time when they would be spent, but said he would bow to the committee's judgment and support the bill. Senator Robert Taft (R.-Ohio) expressed [illegible] that $13,654,000,000 wo[illegible] materials and service[illegible] duced before July 1.

Conceding that these were "stupendous sums," Senator McKellar told his colleagues:

"They frighten me. They frighten the Senator. They frighten all of us, but in order to win this war we must follow what our military and naval authorities have recommended."

California Pays Off $57,451,912

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—California redeemed $57,451,912 in warrants in a record cash transaction which State Treasurer Charles G. Johnson declared balanced the budget and placed the State Government on a cash basis after years of debt.

"This very favorable condition is due to the uptrend in business," said Mr. Johnson, "and with its continuance and the practice of economy should effect a substantial reduction in our present tax levies."

The huge warrant redemption was made possible by the loan of $10,000,000 from special funds which were not being used and which will be reimbursed on July 1.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 46

Addition to the Tax for Delay in Filing Returns

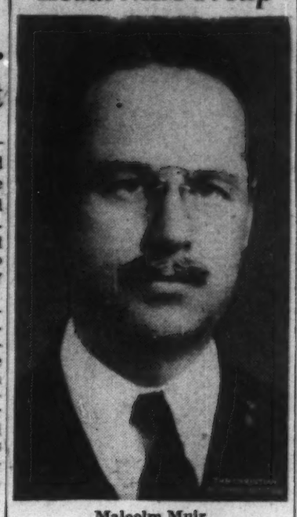
In the event of failure to make and file an income tax return as required by law within the prescribed time, a certain per cent of the amount of the tax is required to be added to the tax unless failure to file the return within the prescribed time is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner to be due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

The amount to be added to the tax is 5 per cent if the failure is for not more than 30 days, with an additional 5 per cent for each additional 30 days or fraction thereof during which failure to file a return continues, not to exceed 25 per cent in the aggregate.

A taxpayer who files a tardy return and wishes to avoid the addition to the tax for delinquency must make an affirmative showing of all facts, alleged as a reasonable cause for failure to file the return on time, in the form of an affidavit which should be attached to the return. Alleged ignorance of the law does not constitute reasonable cause for delinquency.

Taxpayers should make every effort to file their returns within the time prescribed by law and thus avoid the possibility of the additions to the tax for delinquency in filing returns.

Heads NAM Group



Malcolm Muir

Chairman of new National Association of Manufacturers committee to spur war effort. Mr. Muir is publisher of Newsweek magazine.

Roy A. Young Is Elected President Merchants National

The Directors of The Merchants National Bank of Boston announce that Roy A. Young, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, has been elected President of The Merchants National Bank of Boston effective April 2, 1942, to succeed Robert D. Brewer, president of the bank since 1929 who retires as president on that date to become Vice-Chairman of the Board in which capacity he will continue actively in the service of the Bank.

Roy A. Young has had a wide experience in the banking field. He was born at Marquette, North Michigan and entered the banking business at an early age. For a period of 10 years he was associated in various positions with four commercial banks in Northern Michigan.

In 1917 he entered the service of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis and in 1919 became Governor of that institution, which position he held until 1927.

In that year by appointment of President Calvin Coolidge he became Governor of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington.

In 1930 Governor Young became Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and held that title until 1935 when through a change in the law his title was changed to that of president, which position he has held until his retirement to become President of The Merchants National Bank of Boston.

N. Y. Stock Exchange Approves Increasing Commissions 25 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange has approved a boost of about 25 per cent in the commissions charged on securities transactions through its members.

The new rates, subject to quickly-expected membership approval, will become effective on the first Monday following that action, probably early next month, a spokesman said.

The new schedule is in the form of an amendment to the exchange's constitution.

Present commissions, based on the price of stocks traded, run from 3 cents a share (on blocks of 100 shares) for stocks selling between 50 cents and $1 a share to 13 cents a share on issues selling at $10. One cent is added for each additional $10 in price.

The sharp decrease in stock values, coupled with rising expenses, had wiped out the 1937 commission increase of about 11 per cent, a spokesman explained. He said firms which depended chiefly on commission business showed a loss for 1941, while the most of the concerns showing profits made underwriting or other types of security business their principal activity.

Southern Pacific's Income Sets Record

NEW YORK (AP)—The Southern Pacific Co.'s freight revenues in 1941 were the highest in the company's history, totaling $244,440,998, an increase of $55,227,849 over the previous year, A. T. Mercier, President of the system, reported in his preliminary annual statement.

As previously disclosed Southern Pacific net income for 1941 was equal to $9.21 a share on the capital stock against $2.47 a share in 1940.

NAM Sets Up War Group To Aid Production

By Robert M. Hallett

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Formation of a War Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers to act as a liaison body between industry and government in order to help bring about maximum defense production in the shortest possible time, was announced by William P. Witherow, president of the Association, in a press conference at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel late yesterday. Mr. Witherow said the committee, headed by Malcolm Muir, publisher of Newsweek Magazine, and composed of more than 200 leading industrialists of the Nation, would start work "within two weeks" and signified industry's cognizance of its responsibility to produce "beyond anything thought of in the history of the world."

The War Committee will function not as a whole, but as five subcommittees—one a policy-forming steering group, one on priorities and allocations, one on raw materials, one on war production and one on war organization. Together, Mr. Witherow said, they will be charged with "analyzing problems as they arise, guiding management in some cases and co-operating with government agencies in others, to the end that maximum production of war material will be uninterrupted."

Leading Executives

Members of the steering committee include Harold Boeschenstein, President of Owens-Corning Fibre Glass Company; Donald W. Douglas, of Douglas Aircraft; Lammot du Pont, chairman of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company; Harvey Firestone, Jr., President of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company; R. E. Gillmore, President of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, and J. Howard Pew, President of the Sun Oil Company.

Mr. Witherow said the War Committee would keep in constant contact with Washington and industry throughout the Nation to speed output of material and eliminate "red tape," characterized by him as the "greatest enemy of production."

Organization of the big new liaison force had the full approval of Donald M. Nelson, director of the War Production Board, he revealed, as a medium to help established agencies in the concept that, if industry did not function in co-operation with the Government, "a serious catastrophe might happen not only to this country, but to the world." "Industry," he added, "faces the greatest challenge ever offered to any group."

Huge Production Seen

Promising that by July 1, the flood of war materials from American plants would confound the Axis and even astound persons acquainted with American industrial accomplishments, Mr. Witherow said that by next Dec. 1, production would be 75 per cent ahead of the similar period last year. In the past year 2,500,000 skilled workers have been trained by industry and government working together, he reported.

In addition to setting up the War Committee, the Association, whose membership is represented as producing 80 per cent of the war production in the United States, is sponsoring a detailed plan to increase sub-contracting, an arrangement to encourage war workers to submit ideas or suggestions to speed production, and three motion picture films for distribution to facilitate the training of workers.

Mr. Witherow said he would make a nation-wide tour soon of major industrial areas "to spur manufacturers to new high production records."

Truax-Traer Net Steady

NEW YORK (AP)—The Truax-Traer Coal Co. reported consolidated net profit for the quarter ended Jan. 31 of $350,165, equal to 78 cents a common share, compared with $344,790 or 76 cents a common share in the comparable 1941 period.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	4¼s 52-47	114.23	114.23	114.23
5	2¼s 53-51	103.23	103.23	103.23
2	2½s 54-52 reg	103.1	103.1	103.1
	New York City Bonds			
1	2¼s 44-42	100.24	100.24	100.24
	New York City Bonds			
3	3s 80	100¼	100¼	100¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
2	Abitibi P&P 5s 53	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
1	AbitibiP&P 5s 53 st	56	56	56
7	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	87½	87	87
13	Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	74	73¾	73¾
1	Allied Strs 4½s 51	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
1	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅝	107⅛	107⅛
16	Am & For P 5s 2030	66¼	65½	66¼
15	AmJGChem 5½s 49	103¼	102⅞	103¼
26	Am T&T 3¼s 61	106⅛	106	106⅛
30	Am T & T 3s 56	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
1	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Ang C Nirta deb 67	34¼	34¼	34¼
5	Arm Del 4s 57	105⅛	104¾	104¾
1	AT&SF 4s 95	106⅛	106⅛	106⅞
1	AT&SF aj 4s 95	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
4	AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	89½	89⅛	89½
30	Atl & Birm 4s 33	111	111	111
10	A C Line 1st 4s 52	25	24½	25
4	A C Line clt 4s 52	81¾	81½	81½
32	A C Line 4½s 64	71	71	71
13	A C Line 5s 45	65	64¾	64¾
5	Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	98½	98	98
10	B&O 1st mtg 4s st	98	98	98
24	B&O 95 st A	64⅜	64⅛	64⅜
16	B&O 95 st C	44⅛	43¾	44⅛
1	B&O 96 st P	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
80	B&O cv 90 st	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞
10	B&O 4s 48	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝
1	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	61	60⅞	60⅞
19	B&O S W 50 st	53¾	53¾	53¾
7	B&O T C 4s 59	47	46¾	47
1	Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	53	53	53
8	Bell TPa 5s 48 B	58	57	57
2	BenefindLoan 2¼s 50	108	107½	107½
7	Beth St 3½s 52	98⅞	98⅜	98⅛
1	Beth Stl 3s 60	105	105	105
37	Boston&Me 4½s 70	101½	101½	101½
4	Boston&Me 4s 60	42½	41¼	41½
8	Bkly Edis23¼s 66	74	74	74
5	Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	86	86	86
18	Buf R&P 5s 57	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
6	Bur C&No 5s 34	40⅜	40	40¼
5	Bur C&No 5s 74st	7	7	7
13	Bush T Bldg 5s 60	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Can-Sou 5s 62	80	80	80
4	Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	81½	81¼	81½
4	Can Nat23s 69 Oct	106⅛	106	106⅛
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	109	109	109
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	106½	106½	106½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	103¾	103¾	103¾
10	Can of Ga 5s 59 C	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
1	Can of Ga cn 5s 45	47½	47½	47½
1	Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	16¼	16	16
16	Cen Pac 5s 60	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
33	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	56⅝	56¼	56⅝
2	CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	77¼	77¼	77¼
2	Cen RRNJ 5s 87	80	80	80
2	Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1	Certain-td 5½s 48	153⅛	153⅛	153⅛
10	C&O 4½s 92	84½	84½	84½
1	C&O 3½s 96 D	126½	126½	126⅞
32	Chi & Alton 3s 49	102½	102½	102½
1	CB&Q gr 5s 71	17½	17¼	17¼
6	CB&Q ge 4s 58	79	79	79
16	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	80⅝	80½	80½
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94¾	94½	94¾
25	Chi&Er Ill inc 97	88	88	88
15	ChGtW inc 4s 2038	32⅜	32¼	32⅜
9	ChiGtWest 4s 88	44½	44¼	44½
4	Chi I&L 6s 66	66	65½	66
1	Chi I&L 5s 66	65	65	65
375	CM&P&Pac 5s 75	8¼	8¼	8⅝
30	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	13¼	13	13
17	CM&SP 4½s 89 F	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
65	CM&SP 4½s 89 C	47⅝	47½	47⅝
17	CM&SP 4½s 89 E	48	47¼	47⅜
20	CM&SP gen 4s 89	47¾	47¼	47⅝
10	Chi&NW 6½s 36	47	47	47
19	Chi&NW rf5s 2037	39⅞	39¾	39⅞
95	Chi&NW gm 5s 87	22⅝	22¼	22¼
16	Chi & NW 4¾s 87	33¼	33⅛	33⅛
50	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	3½	3½	3½
22	Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	2	2	2
12	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	33½	33⅜	33½
10	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
1	Chi & NW 4s 87	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
1	Chi & NW 4s 87 st	33	33	33
21	Chi & NW 3½s 87	32½	32½	32½
28	CRI & P 4½s 52 A	32¾	32¾	32¾
2	CRI & P cv 4½s 60	14¾	14⅝	14¾
98	CRI & P 4s 88	25	25	25
1	CRI & P 4s 88 reg	25½	25½	25¼
94	CRI & P rfg 4½s 34	22¼	21⅝	22¼
4	Ch Un Sta 1st 4½s 63	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
1	Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞
1	Ch & W Ind 4s 52	97½	97½	97½
1	Childs Co 5s 43	86	86	86
17	Choc Okl & G 5s 52	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
12	CCC&StL 4½s 77	22⅝	22⅞	22⅞
2	CCC&StL gen 5s 93	52¼	52	52¼
3	Clev Elec Ill 38 70	72	72	72
7	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	66¼	65¾	65¾
183	Col & So 4½s 80	23¼	22⅞	22⅞
2	Columbia G 5s 52 May	98⅝	98¼	98⅜
32	Columbia G 5s 1961	97	96¼	96½
4	Comi Mack inc 69 ww	25	25	25
1	Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109½	109½	109½
1	Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109	109	109
4	Con Edis 3¼s 66	103¼	103	103
2	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104⅞	104¾	104¾
2	Consum Pow 3½s 65	108	108	108
10	Consum Pow 3½s 66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3	Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3	Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	25¾	25¾	25¾
2	Cuba RR 6s 46 Rct	25¾	25¾	25¾
3	Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	23½	23½	23½
3	Dayton P&L 3s 70	103½	103½	103½
45	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	103½	103½	103½
1	D & R G 4½s 36	60	59⅞	60
13	D & R G 4s 36	14½	14½	14½
11	D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
15	D & R G West 5s 78	1½	1½	1½
2	Det Ed 4s 65	14½	14⅜	14½
2	Det Ed 3½s 66	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
3	Det Ed 3s 70	40	40	40
5	Duluth SS&A 5s 37	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	26	25½	26
1	Erie 4½s 57	108½	108⅝	108½
28	Erie 4½s 2015	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
11	Erie 4s 95	55	55	55
2	Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	106	105¾	105¾
2	Firestone T&R 3s 61	93¾	93⅝	93¾
4	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97¾	97½	97½
1	Gen Cable A Nor 6s 34	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
3	Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	98	98	98
10	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87	86½	87
		86¾	86	86

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	107	107	107
1	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97	97	97
1	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1	Gulf B & N 5½s 50	94½	94½	94½
9	Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	72¼	72	72¼
3	Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	58¼	58	58
2	Hocky V 4½s 99	79	78¾	79
1	Hou&Co 1st mtg 44	124½	124½	124½
2	Housatonic 5s 37	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Hous'n Oil Tex4½s54	80	80	80
12	Hudson Coal 5s 62A	103⅞	103⅞	102⅞
37	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	103¼	103	103¼
79	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	38¼	38	38¼
17	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	43½	43	43½
1	Ill Cen 4s 51	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Ill Cen 4s 52	90	90	90
8	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48	48	48
8	Ill Cen 4½s 66	44½	44¾	44½
8	Ill Cen25s 55	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
1	Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	52¾	52¾	52¾
56	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	56	56	56
29	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	48	47¾	48
3	Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	44½	43¾	44
3	Interlake Iron cv4s47	78¾	78¾	78¾
15	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	101	101	101
5	Int Gt Nor 1st 5s 56B	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
3	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	15	15	15
1	Int Paper 5s 57	27½	26¾	27½
63	Int T&T 4½s 52	104½	104½	104½
88	Int T&T 5s 55	47½	46¾	47
6	K C South 5s 50	49¼	48¼	49¼
2	K C Term 4s 60	72½	72½	72½
1	Kings Co Lt 6½s 54	108¾	108¾	108¾
8	Kresge Found 3s 50	105½	105½	105½
8	Lac Gas 6s 42A	101⅛	101	101
8	Lac Gas 5½s 53	88	87¼	87¼
1	Lac Gas 5½s 60D	75½	75	75½
2	Lac Gas 5se 52	75½	75½	75½
1	Leh & N 4s 45	75½	75½	75½
13	Leh C&N 4½s 54C	79¼	79¼	79¼
3	Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	75	74½	75
2	Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49¼	49¼	49¼
8	Lthigh Val 5s 2003 st	53½	53½	53½
3	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	39½	39	39⅜
11	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	35½	35¼	35½
11	Leh Val Term 5s 51	32¾	32¾	32¾
5	Libby McN&L 4s 55	58¾	58½	58¾
2	Long Dock 3¾s 50	105	105	105
3	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96	95¾	96
1	Lorillard Co 5s 51	122	122	122
3	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	82½	82¼	82½
1	Lou&N 4½s 2003	96	96	96
1	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84	84	84
2	Louisv&Nash 5s 45	105¾	105¾	105¾
10	Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Maine Cen 4½s 60	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1	ManitowGB&N3½s41	52½	51¾	51¾
1	McKess & Rob 3½s 56	40	40	40
2	Met Ed 4½s 68	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	MetWSideECh4s 38	111¼	111¼	111¼
4	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
13	MidSpr&NW 4s 47	105⅜	105¼	105¾
1	MSP&SSMarie 4s 47	28¼	28¼	28¼
17	MSP&SSMgtd 5s 38	31⅛	31¼	31⅛
2	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
33	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	35¾	35⅝	35¾
11	M-K-Tex 4s 5s 67	14¾	14¾	14¾
42	M-K-Tex 4½s 78	31¼	31	31⅛
184	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛
9	M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	30¼	30	30¼
10	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	28⅞	28½	28⅞
319	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞
12	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	28⅞	28½	28⅞
12	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28¾	28½	28⅞
1	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	28⅞	28¾	28¾
5	Mo Pac 5s 81 J ct	28⅝	28¼	28¼
10	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
1	Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	86½	86½	86½
1	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
11	Mor & Essex 5s '55	43	43	43
13	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	38	37¾	38
1	Nati Steel 3s '65	41¼	41¼	41¼
5	Nat Enq RR 5s '45	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5	N Eng RR 4s '45	67⅞	67⅝	67⅞
4	NJ Pow & L 4½s '66	65	65	65
1	N O Gt Nor 5s '83	108	107⅝	107⅝
1	N Arl Term 4s 53	78	78	78
1	N Tex&M 5s 54B	76¾	76½	76¾
55	No Tex&M 4½s 56	43	43	43
5	NY&Putnam 4s 93	41¾	41¾	41¾
2	NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s 65	47½	47½	47½
105	NYC rfg5s 2013	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
54	NYC 4½s 2013A	56¼	56⅛	56⅜
9	NYC cn 4s 98	51¾	51¾	52
46	NYC 3½s 46	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
29	NYC cv 3½s 52	96¾	96⅝	96⅞
6	NYChi&StL 5½s 70A	58¾	58⅜	58½
71	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	80¼	80¼	80¼
1	NY Connect 3½s 65	66¼	66	66
1	NY Dock cv 5s 47	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	NY Dock Co 4s 51	76¾	76¾	76¾
5	NY Edis 3¼s 66	62½	62½	62½
1	NY G El H&P 5s 48	107½	107½	107½
9	NY G El H&P 4s 49	118	118	118
1	NY Lack&W 4½s 73	113½	112¾	112¾
5	NY Lack&W 4s 73A	62¼	62	62
25	NYNH&H 4s 67	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
49	NYNH&H 4½s 67	37	36⅝	36⅞
3	NYNH&H 4s 47	34¼	33¾	33¾
3	NYNH&H 4s 55	31	31	31
4	NYNH&H 4s 56	30¼	30¼	30¼
2	NYNH&H 2¾s 54	30½	30¼	30¼
5	NYO&W rfg 4s 92	27¾	27¾	27¾
2	NY Steam 3½s 63	5¼	5¼	5¼
6	NY S&W Term 5s 43	106⅝	105¾	105¾
1	NL&O Pow 5s 55A	80	80	80
1	Norfolk W 4s 96	110¼	110¼	110¼
4	Nor Am Co 3½s 49	126¾	126¾	126⅞
3	NorOhio 5s 45 unst	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
82	Nor Pac 6s 2047	99	99	99
4	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	67⅛	66½	66¾
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047D	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
11	Nor Pac 4½s2047	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
1	Nor Pac 4s 97	51¾	50¾	51⅛
12	Nor Pac 3s 2047	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
1	Ohio Ed 4s 67	43¾	43¾	43¾
2	Ohio Sd 4s 65	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1	OklahomaG&E 3¾s 66	109	109	109
1	Ont Pow 4½s 43	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	Peoria & East 4s 60	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
8	Pere Marq 5s 56	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
8	Pere Marq 4½s 80	63⅜	62	62
1	Phil Elec 3½s 67	103	102¾	102¾
66	Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	110¾	110¾	110¾
39	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	8½	8⅝	8⅝
1	PCC & SL 5s '75 B	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞
9	Pitts & W Va 4½s '58	108	108	108
7	Pitts & W Va 4½s '58 A	62½	62¼	62½
3	Pitts & W Va 4½s '59 B	62½	62¼	62½
3	Pitts & W Va 4½s '60 C	62½	62⅜	62½
2	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	84	83¾	84
2	Pub Svc No Ill 3½s '68	109	109	109
9	Readg 4½s '97 A	82½	81⅞	81½
1	Readg 4½s '97 B	81¾	81½	81½
2	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	73	72	73
3	Republic Steel 4½s '61	102¾	102½	102½
13	Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	47	46¾	46¾
4	Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	47	46½	46¾
2	StLIM&S 4s R&G '60	22½	22	22
2	StL&Peo&NW5s48	69	69	69
3	StLPub Svc 5s 59	43¾	43¾	43¾
5	StLSF 5s 50B	83	85	85
58	St LSF 4½s 78	16	15½	15¾
16	St LSF 4s 50A	15½	15¼	15¾
20	St LSF 4s 50A ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
16	St L SW 5s 52	14¼	14¼	14¼
14	St LSW rfg 5s 90	45	45	45
2	St LSW 1st 4s 89	26¼	26½	26½
8	SA&A Pass 4s 43	80	80	80
98	Seab AL cn 5s 45	100	100	100
66	Sea AL 6s 45 ct	10½	9⅞	10
10	Sea AL 4s 50 st	9¼	9	9½
56	Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	15½	15½	15½
2	Simmons cv 4s 52	13½	13¼	13¼
10	Socony-Vac 3s 64	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	106½	106½	106¼
2	So Bell T&T 3s 79	104½	104½	104½
2	So Col Pow 6s 47	105¼	105¼	105¼
14	Sou Pac 4½s 68	54¾	53⅜	54
65	Sou Pac 4½s 81	53	52½	53
124	So Pac 4½s 69	53⅝	52½	53⅝
30	So Pac rfg 4s 55	52½	52½	52¾
21	So Pac cnl 4s 49	68	67¾	68
27	So Pac 3¾s 46	61¼	60⅞	61
47	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	84¾	84⅜	84½
21	South Ry 6½s256	55	54¾	55
5	South Ry gen 6s 56	90	89¼	89⅞
4	South Ry gen 5s 56	85¾	85¼	85⅝
5	So Ry 4s St L 51	90¼	90¼	90¼
5	Stand Oil N J 3s 61	65½	65¼	65½
1	Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	86½	86⅛	86½
5	Studebaker 6s 45	104½	104½	104½
5	Tex Corp 3s 65	108¾	108¼	108¾
2	Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	105	105	105
5	Tex&Pac 5s 79C	108	108	108
1	Third Ave aj 5s 60	67	66¾	66¾
17	Third Ave 4s 60	17	17	17
1	Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	55	55	55
5	Un El Ch 5s 45	89½	89½	89½
1	Union Oil Cal 3s 59	86	86	86
5	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	100¼	100	100
8	Un Pac 3½s 80	110	110	110
1	UnCig-Wh Strs 5s 52	103⅞	103½	103⅞
8	Unit Drug 5s53	75½	75½	75½
1	Utah L & Trac 5s 44	99¾	99½	99½
1	Utah P&L 5s 44	99¾	99¼	99¾
1	Va Ir C&C 5s 49	99¼	99¼	99¼
6	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	73¼	72¼	72¼
10	Wabash rfg 5½s 75	108¾	108¾	108¾
20	Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	28	28	28
5	Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	84¾	84½	84½
3	Wabash 5s 76 ctfs	43	42¾	43
27	Wabash 4½s 78 asd	27	27	27
26	Wabash 4½s 91 wi	26	26	26
3	Wabash 4s 81 wi	39½	38½	38½
11	Wabash 4s 71 wi	47¾	47½	47½
5	Walrth 4s 55	76⅜	76¼	76¾
4	Warner Bros 6s 48	84¼	84	84
2	Warner Bros 6s 41	97½	97½	97½
1	West Shore 4s 2361	94¼	94¼	94¼
6	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	48¼	48¼	48¼
45	West Un 5s 50	45	45	45
1	Westch Lt 5½s 67	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Westn Md 5½s 77A	101	101	101
2	Westn Md 4s 52	90¾	90¾	90¾
36	Weston Pac 1st 5s 46	30	29½	30
107	Weston Pac 5s 48 asd	30¼	29½	30¼
3	Western Un 5s 51	85¼	85	85
1	Western Un 4½s 50	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝
1	Western Un 4½s 50	83½	83½	83½
1	Westinghi Elec 2½s 51	101	101	101
1	Wheel Stl 3½s '66	93¾	93¼	93¾
54	Wis Cen 4s '49	46¼	46¼	46¼
8	Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	15⅞	15¾	15¾
8	Wisc El Pow 3½s '66	109⅞	109⅜	109⅜
4	Young S&T cv 4s '48	101¼	101¼	101¼
10	Young S&T 3¼s '60	100	99¾	100

Foreign Bonds

2	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	
2	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	67½	67½	67½	
9	Australia 5s '55	44	43⅜	44	
1	Australia 5s '57	44	44	44	
1	Australia 4½s '56	40¼	40	40¼	
1	Belgium 6s 55	90½	90	90½	
13	Brazil 8s 41	26½	26½	26½	
5	Brazil 6½s 26-57	22½	22½	22½	
7	Brazil 6½s 27-57	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
3	Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	23	23	23	
3	Brisbane 6s 50	56½	46½	46½	
5	Canada 5s 52	100½	100½	100½	
3	Canada 3s 68	94	94	94	
11	Canada 3s 67	94¼	94¼	94¼	
2	Canada 2½s 45	98¾	98¾	98¾	
2	Chile Mt Bk 6½s 57	14¾	14¾	14¾	
3	Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	14	14	14	
11	Colomb 3s 70	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	
1	Copenhag 4½s 53	18½	18½	18½	
13	Cuba 4½s 77	107	107	107	
3	Cuba 5½s 45	76¾	76½	76¾	
13	Cuba 4½s 36	53	53	53	
1	Denmark 4½s 62	87¾	87¾	87¾	
2	Peru 7s 59	58⅞	58½	58½	
4	Peru 5 ft 59	10	9¾	10	
48	Peru 1st 6s 60	9½	9¼	9½	
54	Peru 2d 6s 1961	9½	9¼	9½	
2	Porto Aleg 7½s 66	13¼	13¼	13¼	
12	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	11¾	11¾	11¾	
5	Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
1	Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	12¾	12¾	12¾	
5	Sao Paulo St 8s 50	29¾	29¾	29¾	
1	Sao Paulo St 7s 56	30	30	30	
1	Sydney 5½s 55	45	30	30	
1	Urug aj 3½s&4½s 79	45	45	45	
3	Urug 4½s 78	56	56	56	
		52½	52½	52½	

Total today 6,170,000, previous day 7,415,600, week ago 11,859,000, year ago 7,174,300, two years ago 5,011,300, Jan. 1 to date 372,018,100, year ago 354,734,875, two years ago 270,736,450.

Royal Typewriter Earns $4.28

NEW YORK (AP)—Royal Typewriter Co. and its domestic subsidiary reported for six months ended Jan. 31 net profit of $1,281,629, equal to $4.28 a common share after provision for preferred dividends. This compared with $1,186,372, or $3.93 a share in the comparable period a year earlier.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8⅝	11
American Barge Line Co	10½	11⅜
American Hardware Co	19¾	21⅜
American Manufacturing	17¼	20¾
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	...
American Wringer Co	3	4¼
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	69¼	...
Appleton Company	28¾	32½
Appleton Company 7 pf	106

Dutch Hail U. S. Troops Now in Java

Continued from Page 1

Commander in Chief of the Netherlands East Indies Army, disclosed today.

United States Army forces, as well as British and Australian troops, had been known to be on Java, but there had been no previous indication that they were there in formidable numbers.

General Ter Poorten spoke in English in his broadcast welcome to the United Nations allies. He gave them the same blunt message that Dutch officials have been giving their people—that Java is in peril, that there is no room for blind optimism, but that there is none for pessimism, either.

"I know your gallant record in the history of fighting," he told them. "I know I can rely on you Americans, Australians, and British to fight equally gallantly now alongside us Dutch."

Meanwhile, the influential newspaper Surabaya Handelsblad declared that Japan had lost one-third of its cruisers, along with heavy blows to its air force, in two and a half months of war in the Pacific.

Jane's Fighting Ships lists 35 Japanese cruisers, but it is not known how many Japan secretly has added. An Associated Press tabulation showed eight Japanese cruisers sunk, four probably sunk and 20 damaged by Dutch and American forces. These did not include blows scored by British and Australian forces, but overlapping reports may have resulted in some duplications.

In the Dutch East Indies, Allied bombing planes attacked a newly-mustered enemy armada off the coast of Sumatra west of this island fortress.

A squadron of United Nations planes raided the ships in the waters near Bangka Island, just off the Sumatra Coast.

This latest blow in an Allied counteroffensive which now appears to have shifted most of its weight to Java's west, where the Japanese have driven to the shore of narrow Sundra Strait, was carried out simultaneously with a third successive bombing raid on Palembang, enemy-held oil center in south Sumatra. There the bombers touched off new fires to add to the previous devastation in this area.

Tokyo claimed that a Dutch naval base on Semangka Bay at the southern end of Sumatra had been occupied.

Japanese air activity, however, slackened off considerably. Only one raid on Java was reported, on the naval base at Surabaya. There defending fighter planes were said to have driven off a flight of nine bombers before they could do any damage.

The only other enemy operations were machine-gunning attacks on the islands of Soemba and Soembawa, which lie far east of Java in the chain extending to Timor.

The Japanese also announced the occupation of Benkoelen, on Sumatra's western coast about 200 miles northwest of Semangka Bay.

Australia:

An important war planning conference convened today with the Commonwealth War Council meeting in secret session with high advisers from the Allied Nations to shape a new offensive strategy based on the possibility of imminent Japanese attack on this continent.

Laid before the meeting were the plans on which Australian and Allied strategists have been working for ultimate heavy offensive strokes as well as the guarding of Australia's shores.

There have been reports that one of the decisions before the War Council is whether to send major Australian forces to help hold Java or to hold all available troops for a fight on the home shores.

Burma:

Reports on Burma indicated that the outnumbered defense forces still held out along the west bank of the Sittang River guarding the way to Rangoon.

Invasion forces were last reported moving north along the east bank of the river, apparently in an attempt to flank the defenders.

The Japanese were being bolstered by a steady flow of reinforcements from Malaya.

Heavy blows by the British and American fliers, credited with knocking out at least 55 Japanese planes Feb. 25 and 26, helped the defense stand by keeping Japanese planes from winning control in the air for intensive support of their ground troops.

Philippines:

Fighting between light forces on both sides is continuing on the Bataan front in the Philippines, the War Department reported today, with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's troops holding advance positions representing gains of one to eight kilometers along the entire front in the last 48 hours.

A communiqué said: "Fighting continues on the Bataan front with light forces engaged on both sides. General MacArthur's troops are holding advance positions which represent gains of from one to eight kilometers along the entire front during the past 48 hours. The greatest advance was made on the right of the line north of Pilar. Our troops are being subjected to a relatively light enemy air and artillery attack.

London:

The Chinese Ambassador to Britain, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, said today that while the possibility of a general counteroffensive against the Japanese is till distant, an attempt might be made in some well-selected sector to strike the enemy a stunning blow.

He told a meeting of the Foreign Press Association that Japan is striving for two essentials:

(1.) Seizure of wealth and materials to replenish its war machine.

(2.) Seizure of air and naval bases to cut the supply routes of the United Nations and bar future counteroffensives.

"The longer the enemy is able to carry on his demoniac work of invasion and plunder without meeting effective resistance the more difficult will be the task of recovering the lost gound," the envoy said.

Spring Push Can Crush Nazis If Allies Act, Litvinoff Says

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Simultaneous attacks by the United Nations on two or more widely separated fronts this spring would destroy Hitler by summer, Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Ambassador to the United States, told the Overseas Press Club here last night.

At the same meeting Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, predicted that the "level of living" in the United States in the next two years would fall below the lowest point of the depression in 1932 because of the American war effort. Both addresses were radiocast over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Only by the strategy of attacks on two fronts and by continuing to supply Russia with materials for the eastern front can the United Nations "dispose" of Nazi armed forces, Mr. Litvinoff declared in his first public address since taking his post in Washington.

The Litvinoff Speech

In his address Mr. Litvinoff said in part:

It is with extreme satisfaction that I find myself here in your club, among whose members I recognize so many people whom I met at various periods in the development of international life. I confess that I wondered at first whether I should find myself saying anything tonight which would be at variance with what many of you present have heard from my lips in former times. I do not think so, for I cannot remember that I ever said a word in public that I would now like to unsay. Indeed, I regard my present mission as but a continuance of my former work. All that we are now doing and saying has the sole aim of restoring peace and creating conditions to make it as solid and durable as possible.

I cannot remember a single one of my public addresses at international forums, not concerned with the preservation of peace. We might perhaps reproach ourselves with not having been still more energetic, still more persuasive, if experience had not shown that there exist deep-rooted prejudices and false conceptions too strong to be dispelled by the most perfect logic, and only to be overthrown by reality, a reality sometimes unfortunately very stern.

Saw Through Hitler

Talks about peace are nothing to boast about. Every country, every government, every statesman, has paid lip service to peace. But not all this tribute has been sincere, not all who paid it really saw the impending danger to peace, not all believed that when war broke out its flames would spread to all countries, to all parts of the world.

We in the Soviet Union realized, the moment Naziism and Hitlerism appeared on the political areas, that this meant war, war total and universal, war not halting before any frontiers, land or sea.

Unlike some other people we did not believe Hitler when he defiled the name of peace, when he traded in appeasement, but we did believe him when he spoke of war, or aggression, of the enslavement of other nations, of world domination. We did believe him when he mocked at international obligations, international ethics, when he extolled lies and false propaganda, thereby inviting us to disbelieve all his assurances, promises and undertakings. And so we appealed for the alliance of all peace-loving countries in a powerful, common effort for the aversion of this catastrophe.

Might Have Averted Tragedy

I will not dwell here on the many and varied proposals we made during the period between 1933 and 1939. We still believe that, if these proposals had met with adequate response from other countries, the tragedy humanity is now living through would have been averted.

Current events are proving that the Soviet Government is entitled to claim credit, not so much for advocating collective security and international solidarity in the face of common danger, as for the measures it adopted at the same time to be in a position to fulfill the international obligations it was prepared to undertake. The Soviet Government knew that Hitler was not to be impressed by mere international declarations, pacts, mutual aid treaties, mutual guaranties, and all that, till he was convinced that these documents were backed by material forces. The course of military events has already shown that we really did prepare these material forces.

If we had limited ourselves to talking about peace, and had not, at the same time, prepared for an alternative in the event of these talks proving fruitless, our Army, however numerous it might be, could never have resisted the onrush of the Nazi hordes and Hitler's monstrous war machine.

Credit Where Credit Is Due

And if we had not put up the necessary fight, Hitler would have added the vast riches of our country to his other big conquests. And then, it is most likely, the United Nations, every one of them, would have had a poor chance to escape defeat. We may therefore claim, with pardonable pride, that, by our preparedness, we have done yeoman service not only for ourselves but for all other peace-loving countries.

Admiration is frequently expressed for the fighting qualities and heroism of the Red Army. This admiration is thoroughly deserved, and the history of that admirable heroism is still to be written—the history of an army compelled by a surprise attack of an enemy of superior strength to retreat for six months, but, with extraordinary tenacity, defending every foot of soil, every homestead, every hillock, town and river, and inflicting upon the enemy enormous losses, thus destroying that fighting spirit which continuous advances and the occupation of territory usually creates in an army, stopping him finally at the very gates of Moscow, Leningrad, Rostov and the Caucasus—and then going over to the offensive and hurling him back.

Nazis Not Yet Beaten

And yet, though we have had considerable victories at the front of late, we must not overestimate their significance. The enemy's power has been shaken, but he is far from being beaten. Disintegration has set in in his army, and at home the elements of decay are apparent, but there is still a long way to go before he is defeated, before his people rise against him. He is still doing successful rear-guard fighting and will not give up his positions without stubborn resistance. Hitler is massing fresh forces (true, they may be his last reserves). He is endeavoring to squeeze his involuntary "allies" dry of all that has fighting capacity in Hungary, in Rumania, in Bulgaria, in Slovakia and elsewhere, and hurl them at the Eastern Front.

He is preparing for a spring offensive, and he thoroughly understands the importance of the eastern campaign, which should settle not merely his own fate but also that of the whole Axis. He knows that either he will win this campaign, and win all, or he will lose it and lose all. We should like our Allies and friends to see this as clearly as Hitler does, and to act accordingly.

Don't get me wrong. I don't for a moment mean to say that all the Allies should concentrate their attention on our front to the detriment of other fronts. I fully understand the interdependence of all the fronts.

Must Move Carefully

If for instance our British Allies were to interrupt or relax their campaign in Libya, thus liberating some of the German and Italian divisions now in action there, these latter would immediately be transferred to the Eastern Front. We are, therefore, interested for the Libyan campaign to go full steam ahead. The same may be said also of other fronts.

But identical quantities of armed forces and identical sorts of arms are not required on all fronts. It is quite legitimate to desire that the forces which cannot be used on one front should not be kept in idleness and inaction, but should be sent where they could be used.

Next spring, on the eastern theater of military activities, which must certainly be considered the most important, the struggle with Hitler will reach its peak, and we should like to have the utmost possible aid by then. We should like all the forces of the Allies to be put into action by then, and that, by then, there should be no idle armies, immobile navies, immobile air fleets. This applies also to military materials, which should be sent to the places where they are most needed.

We have wrested the initiative from the German command, which in modern warfare is of the utmost importance. It would be deplorable if we were to lose this initiative for lack of adequate and timely support. We are proud that it has fallen to our lot to smash Hitler's war machine, but we by no means insist on exclusive rights. We are quite prepared to let others have a share in our pride.

His Personal Views

I am sure you will not find it strange that I, a diplomatic representative, speak of nothing but military matters. It is obvious that at a time when all but a few countries which are the instigators of war, and a handful of neutrals, are to a greater or less extent united in the common struggle against the aggressors, there is not much scope for a diplomat to talk about international relations. And so we diplomats may be forgiven if we sometimes overstep the limits of our profession and make incursions into strategy, if only as amateurs. I will therefore venture to present a few more strategical considerations, but they will be entirely personal.

It seems to me that events are shaping in such a way that soon there will be no more fronts outside Europe along which decisive battles or even offensive operations of any sort will be possible—at any rate for a long time to come, till new considerable forces have matured in the U. S. A. But offensive operations of a decisive nature will be possible in Europe and that against Public Enemy Number One.

It is obvious that to deal Hitler a knock-out blow would mean to smash the Axis and greatly to simplify all the other problems confronting the United Nations.

Hitler's One Fear

But how is this to be brought about? I have already mentioned the increased activity which is inevitable on the Soviet-German Front and the desirability of the Red Army receiving by then the utmost possible aid. Now this aid, with the best will in the world, is strictly limited by transport and other difficulties. Is there then no other way of increasing the chances of overpowering Hitler? Let us turn to Hitler for an authoritative answer to this question.

He has made it quite clear in his writings that the only thing which inspires him with fear, doubt and self-distrust is the possibility of having to fight on two fronts. It is common knowledge that all his diplomacy, from the moment he came into power, has been concentrated on eliminating this possibility. His determined opposition to collective security, his tirades against the bogy of bolshevism, his so-called Anti-Comintern Pact, his indefatigable endeavors to prevent close relations between the Soviet Union and the Western powers, the treacherous neutrality pact with the Soviet Union—all this was aimed at nothing else.

Wastage of United Effort

We hear a lot about the common efforts of the United Nations toward achieving victory. But common efforts which do not include common fighting may not be sufficient. Indeed, we see that they are not. This fighting, divided in space, must not be divided in time. It may be of little use to have large, well-equipped armies, say, somewhere in the West, if they are not in action while decisive battles are raging in the East. When such battles are over, it may be too late for the Western armies to serve their purpose. Only by simultaneous offensive operations on two or more fronts separated by long distances could Hitler's armed forces be disposed of—and that is just why Hitler would dislike such operations.

I repeat, I speak as a layman, but I do believe Hitler could in this way be destroyed by the summer. But the opportunity may be missed. The peace has already been lost owing to missed opportunities. It would be too bad if the war were to be lost because we let opportunities slip again.

I should like to think that these opportunities were being minutely studied and discussed by the military authorities of our Allies and that they will make the right decisions. However this may be, one thing I can assure you, and that is that my government, the Red Army and the peoples of the Soviet Union will not relax their efforts and will do their part for the common cause. They will continue to strike at Hitler's hordes to the very limit of their strength, and beyond that limit.

Cost of War Production

Mr. Henderson said that war production would cost the country more than $50,000,000,000 this year and at least $75,000,000,000 in 1943.

"In other words, in 1942 as our contribution in the way of the merchandise of death, we are prepared to deliver a greater quantity of goods than this entire nation had to keep it alive in 1932," he declared.

"It means that we stand today staring at the grim prospect of inflation. It means that the level of living within a few short months will be not much above 1932 and that in 1943 we shall surely fall below 1932.

Praise for Reds and Chinese

Field Marshal Sir John Dill, member of the combined Chiefs of Staff Committee of the United Nations, praised highly the fighting qualities of the Russian and Chinese Armies and their leaders.

Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Minister to the United States, said in a message read on his behalf that "if the freedom-loving nations of this earth continue to be united and continue to develop ever-increasing power to battle the enemies of a free humanity, their victory is assured."

Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Prime Minister of Poland and Commander-in-Chief of the Polish armed forces, in a message from London read by Edward Raczynski, Acting Foreign Minister of Poland, declared:

"Germany has not only come through the Russian campaign but, to put it straight, she has lost that campaign. The morale of German troops and of the civilian population of the Reich has declined. . . . Yet, as whole, the German armed forces have retained their fighting power and Germany remains a dangerous enemy."

Cross-Canada Highway Rushed by Big Force

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Feb. 27

Spurred by war needs, 15 construction gangs are rushing to completion the last link in the first transcontinental highway across Canada, Theodore C. Morgan, chairman of the executive committee of the Canadian Good Roads Association, said yesterday.

Speaking before the highway commissioners of the North Atlantic states, Mr. Morgan said: "Our major war understanding in road building is the completion of our first transcontinental highway, which will be an accomplished fact this spring."

The unfinished link is a 153-mile stretch in Northern Ontario between Hearst and Geraldton. Each labor gang is responsible for 10 miles of road building.

Prospects for Alaska Road Through Canada Are Brighter

Continued from Page 1

failure of the Bureau of the Budget to approve the expenditure. This difficulty is more seeming than real, however, and will be eliminated either by Congress or the President.

Canadian Approval Seen

The Canadian Government has yet to commit itself formally to the highway but its attitude is believed generally favorable because of military considerations and on the assumption that the United States would bear most, if not all, of the cost of the project.

According to reports here, one obstacle in the path of an immediate start upon the highway by the Army Engineer Corps is the supposedly prior need to supply and equip the chain of air bases built by the Canadian Government from Edmonton, Alberta, to White Horse, Yukon Territory. These bases are judged necessary for the quick and immediate flight of short-range pursuit planes from the United States to Alaska.

There is a 500-mile roadless stretch between the bases and it is understood that present plans call for construction of a road from a spot near Edmonton to Fort Nelson and for another road between this latter point and Watson Lake. When this is done it will permit the Army to build needed fuel reserves at these isolated places.

When originally conceived, in the early 1930's, the Alaska Highway project was regarded as primarily a tourist lure. The late Premier S. F. Tolmie of British Columbia foresaw the day when motorists could drive all the way from Alaska to South America on a paved road. He believed that the new road through British Columbia to the north, opening a vast new area, would encourage colonization.

Military Project

But even before the present war broke out various authorities began to urge the Alaska Highway as a military project. Most of the support for that point of view was from Alaska, becoming increasing conscious of its isolation, and from the Pacific Coast states.

Developments of the last few months have made the entire North American West Coast a frontier in this ever-spreading war, and the section of the coast nearest Japan is Alaska. Not only would Alaska be more vulnerable to attack from Japan; Alaska would be the obvious base for offensive action against the Japanese. Those reasons emphasized the necessity of maintaining a strong and constant contact between the arsenals and barracks of the more populous areas and the outposts of Alaska.

Cost of the road has been variously estimated at $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 depending on the route. One route now believed favored here is from the United States to Edmonton, then to Fort St. John in British Columbia and thence to Dawson in the Yukon and Fairbanks, Alaska. This is the so-called "inside route." An alternative is via the Cariboo district in British Columbia to Prince George, then to Hazelton, and on to Fort St. John.

The strategy of modern war and the growing importance of aircraft have been an influence in changing the military attitudes of the United States and Canada toward the Alaska Highway. A year or so ago military tacticians argued that the safest route to Alaska was by the open sea rather than by the speedier but more hazardous airways; but events have shown the dangers of sea transport when subjected to attack from the air, and the famous Burma Road to Chungking has demonstrated over and over the value of an overland route. The Alaska Highway, advocates now argue, could be made an impregnable "Burma Road" to the vital fortifications and airfields of the north.

Moreover, it is an open secret that the lack of transportation has prevented this Government from supplying the new land, sea, and air bases in Alaska to the extent demanded by the spreading war in the Pacific.

These various considerations were in the background when the United States War Department, which had been a stumbling block for some years, recently indorsed the highway before the House of Representatives' Committee on Roads.

The United States Department of State has had a long record in favor of the road, having attempted to negotiate a highway treaty with the Canadian Government some years ago. The Department's plan failed because of previous strong opposition at Ottawa.

The present bill before Congress was introduced by Alaskan Delegate Anthony J. Dimond (D), and gives the President full discretion as to use of the $25,000,000 called for. Mr. Dimond has estimated that 18 months will be required for construction of the road. Dimond's efforts in behalf of the highway have been strongly supported by Ernest H. Gruening, Governor of Alaska, who has come to Washington to urge that all administrative and engineering difficulties be eliminated immediately so that vital Alaskan defense needs may be met with a minimum of delay.

Reds Attack

Continued from Page 1

dooming division after division of the encircled force of at least 96,000 men.

Besides the 290th, 30th and Elite Guard Divisions earlier hemmed in rings within the encirclement, these dispatches said the Russian squeeze maneuver had endangered the 5th Division, the 18th Motorized Division and the 81st Division, reported brought to the Russian Front from France.

Blinding snows, icy marshes and steep banks were said to offer difficult problems for the Soviet leader, Lieut. Gen. Pavel A. Kurochkin.

The Soviet Information Bureau offered only generalities in its early morning communiqué upon the trend of this portion of the fighting, but said "our troops advanced against heavy enemy resistance and occupied several populated places."

"One of our guard units operating on the Western Front (presumably below Lake Ilmen) destroyed three enemy infantry battalions and occupied an important locality in a night battle," it said.

Soviet forces were declared to have destroyed 21 enemy planes Wednesday, against a loss of five Russian craft.

A drive by Soviet troops which might be spared from Leningrad to join the Lake Ilmen combat as suggested by Red Star, Soviet Army newspaper, would require a wide swing southeastward through territory to which the Russians have unchallenged possession or stiff fighting southward along much of a 100-to-140-mile route still partly held by the Germans.

The Berlin Radio meanwhile said today that two or three Soviet naval units bombarded Feodosiya, a war-torn port of the Crimea, from the Black Sea on the night of Feb. 25 but were forced to withdraw by return fire from German coastal guns.

Feodosiya has changed hands three times in the war, with Germany in current possession.

Son of 'Billy' Mitchell Training at Fort Knox

FORT KNOX, Ky., Feb. 27 (AP)—Corp. John E. Mitchell, son of the late Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, has entered the Armored Force Officer Candidate School here.

The son of the Army officer who campaigned so strenuously for stronger United States air forces came here from Fort Sill, Okla., where he had been attending preparatory classes for the Artillery Officer Candidate School. After a three-months course here he will be eligible for a Second Lieutenant's commission.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for dredging a channel (involving the removal of about 40,000 cubic yards of material) in Hull Bay, Hull, F. A. Project DA- WR. 10 (1) (Contract No. 1) will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of Friday, March 13, 1942, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $2.00, charge returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $500. Minimum wage rates $1.50, $0.90 and $0.70 per hour respectively for skilled, intermediate grade and unskilled labor (except where maintenance is included as part wages). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. An award will not be made to a Contractor who is not equipped to undertake and complete the work. By: Herman A. MacDonald, Commissioner, Dept. of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. February 27, 1942.

Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for a Bridge and approaches thereto in the Town of HULL, DA-WR 10 (1942) Contract No. 2, will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua St., Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of Friday, March 13, 1942, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $3100. Minimum wage rates $1.125, $0.70 and $0.70 per hour respectively for skilled, intermediate grade, and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. An award will not be made to a Contractor who is not equipped to undertake and complete the work. By: HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, February 27, 1942.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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King's Corner
North Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

Watson's Market
for Quality and Service
214 PEARL STREET TEL. 2946

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"UNDER THE RED TILE ROOF"
Winter Servicing of your car. Has yours been checked lately?
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Av. Tel. 5310

WEST GARAGE
Repairs—Wheel Aligning
Washing—Motor Tune Up
SAVE YOUR TIRES
Have wheels and front end aligned Bear Wheel Aligning Service
78 WATER STREET TEL. 351

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. J. ATWOOD, Grocer
421 MAIN STREET TEL. 980

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
Interior Designer
98 Merrimack Street Tel. 5472

HOLYOKE

Be Suited Right for Spring with a
STEIGER SUIT
$22.50
Smartly styled Two-Piece Suits in the season's most popular colors. Styled to flatter—to suit your personality.
Third Floor
STEIGER'S

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule to use Whiting's Fuel"
ESTABLISHED IN 1870
458 Dwight Street

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
320 PARK STREET

Protect your feet with Rubbers and Overshoes from
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

LAWRENCE

Watch
Cherry & Webb's
FEBRUARY
"SUPER SPECIALS"
for Unusual Values
NEW SPRING STYLES
In Men's Sport Sweaters
Earlington's SWEATERS
490 Essex St. Lawrence, Mass.

Helen S. Tewksbury
Invites you to visit her New Hat Shop, Corner of Main and Punchard Ave., Andover, Mass.
Andover and Boston Buses pass the shop
Ample Parking Facilities

LEXINGTON

VICTOR RECORDS
Classical—Popular
Complete Stock
PETERS MUSIC SHOP
1719 Mass. Ave., Lexington, Mass.
FOR REPAIRS (RADIOS, CLEANERS, APPLIANCES) CALL LEX. 0069

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON (Continued)

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries. Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards A G POLLARD COMPANY
LAST WEEK
February Sale of Furniture
Don't Miss These Values!

Gaston de Paris
exclusively at
JOSEF'S SALON
of individual hair designing
45 MERRIMACK STREET

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

More women are wearing more suits all the time
Cherry & Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

SATURDAY—LAST DAY
February Furniture Sale at
The Bon Marché

LYNN

SALE!
Reg. $2.75 Scatter Rugs
SIZE 22x33.
Early American Floral designs in beautiful rich colorings. Deep rich pile. Soft velvet finish.
$1.98
Goddard Bros
Market St., Tel. LY. 2-3737, Lynn, Mass.

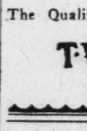
WINTER COATS
for Misses, Women, Juniors
The Quality You're Looking for at
T. W. Rogers Co
UNION STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 3773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Save 10 to 33⅓%
during
KOTZEN'S 38TH FEBRUARY SALE
Store-wide clearance of furniture . . .
Open an account
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 Main Street, Malden

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Cleansers THE GOOD ONE Launderers
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3807

Dorothy Benham

MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

MEDFORD

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE FRENCH DOLL BEAUTY SHOPPE
58 Essex Street, Melrose Tel. 4010

Machine and Machineless PERMANENT WAVES
All Types of Waving and Manicure Service

KEEP UP YOUR MORALE
See our new Spring line of Men's and Boys' Hats, Furnishings and Topcoats
PRIOR
"THE HABERDASHER"
517 Main Street Tel. 2611-J

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H. GOSS

Phone your orders Mel. 4200-1-2-3
ANDREWS' MARKET
Phone orders Fri. for early Sat. delivery
Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
510 MAIN STREET

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

Corsages of Distinction
Arranged by Our Own Artist
Melrose Florist Co.
245 W. Wyoming Ave. Mel. 1628

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
847 MAIN STREET

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

STAR STORE
LOOK UP—
LOOK AHEAD!
AND LOOK TO
THE STAR STORE
for
Easter Fashions

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1241 Centre Street Big. 4240
Sliced Bacon, lb. 25c
Large Plump Fowl, 6 to 7 lb. average, lb. 27c
Holland Butter, 2 lb. roll 78c
Summer Squash, 2 lbs. 25c

NEWTONVILLE

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Essential now, more than ever! Automobile Fire and Theft Insurance
All parts of your car, including TIRES, are protected
ALFRED E. FULLER
Your Insurance Counselor
46 AUSTIN STREET BIG. 7304

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

Wembly & Botany
NECKWEAR
Interwoven Socks
BESSE-CLARKE
273 North St. at Summer

UPHOLSTERING
Draperies, Slip Covers and Cabinet Work on Modern and Antique Furniture.
ARTHUR ROHMAN
South Street Tel. 5289

Big 43rd Annual Event
MILL END SALE
Samples! Odd Lots! Close Outs!
Quantities Limited
England Brothers

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors
TELECHRON CLOCKS
"AIRCO" WELDING SUPPLIES
RITTENHOUSE CHIMES
"BITUMASTIC" PAINT
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
63 Eagle Street

Spring Fragrance for you the whole year through
DORSAY
Cherry Blossom Cologne $1.00
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

BOY-AR-DEE
Vegetable Soup
Can 10c
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
100 Quincy Avenue 39 Temple Street

How Long Can You Run Your Car!
Our factory trained mechanics can best answer that. Only genuine Chevrolet parts used.
Woodwards Chev. Co.
Blu 9200 426 Adams St., Milton

Headquarters in Quincy for
Florsheim Shoes
for Men and Women
REMICK'S

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry **$2.05**
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home.
Telephone Stoneham 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

MASSACHUSETTS

READING (Continued)

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL • COKE • LUMBER
PHONE 1264 • READING, MASS.

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1500

SHARON

The NEW V-8 FORD
PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND ST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC.

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for All Occasions Grown on the Premises.
Telephone Orders Given Special Care
328 BROADWAY SOM. 0416

★ Star Market Co. ★
Never Knowingly Undersold!
Lowest everyday prices on every nationally known brand. Save every day—6 days a week!
401 Highland Ave. in Davis Square

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

STOUGHTON

Buy Direct from the Maker
Save money on your
SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS
Nasher Manufacturing Company
On Cushing St., near Stoughton Sq., Stoughton, Mass. Just off Routes 27 and 138. Open 9 a. m. to 9 p.m.

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

★ Star Market Co. ★
One-Stop Shopping!
Every fine food you need under one roof! Lowest supermarket prices on every known brand!
DELIVERY SERVICE
25 Mt. Auburn St. WAT. 3000

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS
LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530

1876 **F. DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1940

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European Local Classified

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NEW FOREST—Attractive cottage, comfortable rooms, modern conveniences; sunny aspect, from 2½ gns. HOWARD, Sweetbriar Cottage, Brockenhurst, Hants, Tel. 196.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave, Hounslow Tel. Hounslow 0264

ROOMS TO LET

PAIGNTON, DEVON, The Haven, 15, New St.—Comfortable and cheerful lodgings; central, yet quiet; from 35/-, partial board.

WANTED

WANTED—TWO READING DESKS for use by Christian Science group. Write Miss R. Brooks, 1, Aldendale Gardens, Yeovil, Somerset.

England

BATH

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. Tel. 2330 BATH.

BIRMINGHAM

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Rd. Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAYWARDS HEATH HASTINGS TUNBRIDGE WELLS EASTBOURNE LEWES HAILSHAM BOSCOMBE SOUTHAMPTON WEYMOUTH BATH WINCHESTER YEOVIL

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. 626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe. 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury. 248, High St., Exeter. 38, 42, 44, South St., Worthing.

Jarrold's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd.
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

RELIANCE LAUNDRY, Ltd.
Paisley Road
Phone Southbourne 100
Twice a Week 1 Pass Your Door

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

BRIGHTON and HOVE

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2263 HOVE

Crossword Quiz Answers

F	A	R	M	E	R		C	O	F	F	E	R		
I		E	S	R		B		S	A	L		U		
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R	U	S	S	I	A		F	R	A	N	C	E		

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON and HOVE (Continued)

ANDERSON and McAULEY Ltd.
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
Household and Fancy Linens
Blankets, Down Quilts, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Lingerie, Knitwear and Gowns

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapery & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
Dyers and Dry Cleaners

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol PHONE 24433
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

TRY **MORGAN'S** FIRST
for Quality Clothes at Economy Prices
MORGAN'S of Bishopston, Bristol 7

CUFF'S FURNITURE POLISH
Nothing so good, we think, for your Antique and Best Furniture.
Strode Cosh & Penfold
Lower Union Street 123 Ashley Road 34 Mina Road
210 Cheltenham Road 29 East Street, Bedminster Melvin Sq., Knowle West
116 and 408 Stapleton Road

BROMLEY

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's HOSIERS and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
18 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CAMBERLEY

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1375 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CANTERBURY

S. W. Bligh
RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Consult us for Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 2290-6

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON PURLEY and District

The Best Obtainable
COALS and BOILER FUELS
supplied by
T. S. & C. PARRY
6 Station Approach, East Croydon
Phone Croydon 1289

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Tudor Restaurant
- Loose Covers and Curtain Makers
- Furniture and Furnishings

Kingston 1001

ENGLAND

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

LILIAN ROSE
E. G. BRADFORD
THE ARCADE
Ladies' Hatter and Costumier

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Pophams—Plymouth

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers
IN THE DISTRICT
Early Closing Day — Wednesday

SUTTON COLDFIELD

GEORGE DODD
IRONMONGER
102, PARADE
Prompt Delivery to Any District
Tel. Sutton Coldfield 2045

Linda Holland Ltd.
HATS GOWNS
COATS FURS
44 Birmingham Road
Tel. Sutton 3387

SUTTON—Surrey

LADIES!
For Smart Footwear and All Shoe Repairs Go to
SHINNERS LTD.
SUTTON

A Choice Selection of Millinery, Knitwear, Skirts & Lingerie is to be seen in the showrooms of
WOOTTEN BROS.
26, Grove Road Tel. VIGILANT 8054

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER *and* SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

Vauxhall
Local Distributors Since 1907
Tom Brown & Son (Torquay) Ltd.
BRUNSWICK GARAGE, TORRE
Phone 2426

J. F. ROCKHEY LTD.
Torquay and Newton Abbot
Tel. 3286
Spring Fashion Wear
Pay a visit to our
CAFE RESTAURANT, TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
FASHIONS for SPRING
4a, 5, 6 Strand, Torquay Tel. 4310

BENDLE BROS.
Printers—Stationers
15-16 George Street, Torquay
(Behind 62 Fleet Street) Tel. 2481

Bathes
Original "Devonshire Violets"
Perfumes and Toilet Requisites
Kodak Specialities. Films developed
34 FLEET STREET, TORQUAY. Ph. 2934
Also at Paignton and Newquay
This special Perfume is also obtainable at leading stores throughout U. S. A.

For Everything
ELECTRICAL
Refrigeration Specialists
SYDNEY TRUSCOTT Ltd.
45 Fleet St., Torquay Phone 3403

WORTHING

ALDRIDGE BROS.
Art Dealers
Pictures help to make the PATHWAY OF LIFE more pleasant. Call at
THE LITTLE GALLERY
Warwick Street, Worthing

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

When Crew and Captain understand
each other to the core,
It takes a gale and more than a gale
to put their ship ashore.
—RUDYARD KIPLING

Did You Ever Wonder

Who Invented the Platform Scales?

The first effective platform type scales were devised by Thaddeus Fairbanks and his brother Erasmus at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and patented in 1831.

In the platform scale there is a hinged platform within or above a fixed platform, and when the object to be weighed is placed on the hinged platform it presses down on a lever. This lever is connected to a perpendicular rod which is attached to the short end of a pivoted horizontal bar or weighing arm.

The weighing arm has sliding weights on the long end and is marked off with a scale indicating the weights.

As in the playground game of seesaw, a small weight far from the pivot or fulcrum of a lever will balance a much heavier weight placed close to the fulcrum. The weight of an object placed on the platform tends to pull down the short end of the weighing arm and to cause the longer end to rise. The weights on the arm can be moved outward from the pivot until the weighing arm returns to the horizontal, and the mark at which the sliding weight is set indicates the weight of the load on the scale platform.

By suitable variations in the lengths of the lever arms, one pound of the weighing arm may equal 10 pounds on the platform, or it may equal 100 pounds or 1000 pounds, according to the use to which the scale is to be put.

Platform scales are made in a wide range of sizes, from small portable counter scales to huge pit type scales capable of weighing loads totaling hundreds of thousands of pounds. Pit type scales are commonly used in weighing trucks and wagons loaded with hay, grain, coal, building materials, and the like. Of similar construction are the railway track scales capable of weighing gigantic locomotives, and a scale used in weighing

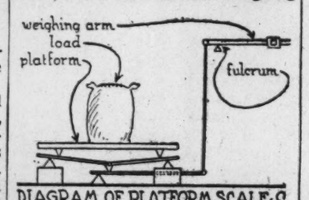


DIAGRAM OF PLATFORM SCALES

big guns in an ordnance plant has a capacity of 300,000 pounds.

Modern automatic self-recording scales of the platform type are capable of weighing a load of several tons within a limit of error of 1-5 of a pound, printing the weight on a tape without requiring the services of a human attendant.

W. P. Keasbey

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Question and Answer

Question: Mrs. N. L. B. of Clinton, Washington, asks about the work of a building committee.

Answer: 1. The building is paid for by the whole membership, therefore the membership is entitled to be informed of all details of the building at stated intervals.

2. The building committee is a special committee, not a standing committee, and a special committee is supposed to function until its work is completed.

3. When a special committee is appointed the house authorizes the creation of the committee and gives full instructions as to the nature and duties of the committee. The house will dictate how the committee shall be appointed and the number of the members. It is quite proper for the President and some members of the board to be appointed on the committee, but such action must originate in the body of the house, not with the minority group or board. Under the system of rotation in office and distribution of service, it is inadvisable to concentrate too much power and effort in the hands of a few unless the membership is so limited that this procedure is necessary.

4. When a building is completed, full information should be rendered to the membership. This is always done before the building is paid for. Full information as to the details and manner of procedure must be left to the organization itself.

Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

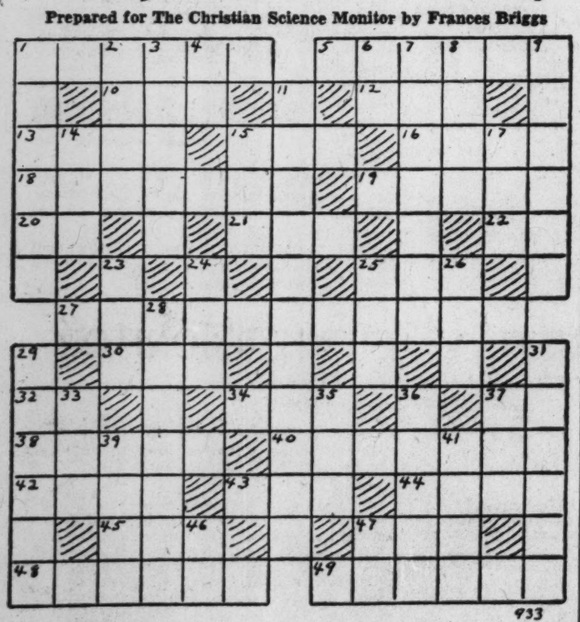
Where Would You Find—

1. The South American country discovered by Alonzo Ojeda?
2. The Croton River?
3. An eland?
4. The headquarters of the United States Marine Corps?
5. The Toy Town?
6. The nation given the right of pre-emption by Spain in case of the sale of any of its African colonies?
7. Rideau Hall?
8. Shining Rock Mountain?
9. The two college football teams which played in the Orange Bowl Classic in 1942?
10. Wilkes and Peale Islands?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



933

Across

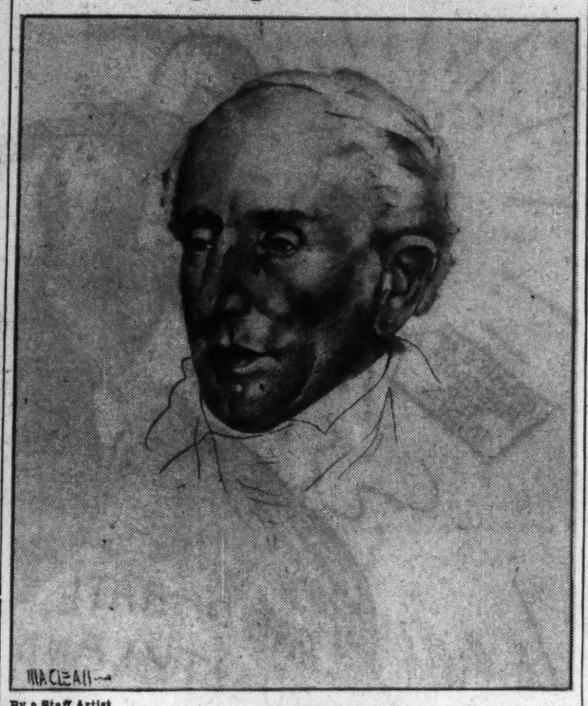
1—What is a husbandman?
5—What is a casket or chest for storing valuables?
10—What noun suffix denotes "one who deals in"?
12—What is an East Indian timber tree?
13—What is first name of playwright who wrote "Tonight at 8:30"?
15—Young dog is what?
16—People formerly heard what from a town crier?
18—Who was the librettist of opera "Iolanthe"?
19—An astronomer studies what?
20—What adjective suffix denotes "belonging to"?
21—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
22—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
25—Collection of sayings.
27—What Dickens character boarded with the Micawbers?
28—Very small.
32—What is name of an islet off southern coast of France?
34—Cancho is what?
37—Troop (abbr.).
38—What is a tuft of feathers?
40—What is considered Scott's most famous novel?
42—An anecdote is what?
43—Shelter
44—What is a large rounded cupola?
45—What is a genus of rodents?
47—Evergreen tree.
48—Where did Peter the Great rule?
49—What country is said to occupy the shoulder and neck of Europe?

Down

1—Who is Ireland's legendary hero?
2—What is a revolving frame for winding garden hose?
3—Who was the famous Australian soprano?
4—What is symbol for erbium?
6—Bone.
7—Who is mother of Cosette in "Les Miserables"?
8—What is a jumping insect?
9—What is a kind of winter apple?
11—What are any of numerous diurnal insects?
14—To lubricate.
15—What prefix denotes "prior to"?
17—Askew.
23—Female whale is called what?
24—What is a gibbon?
26—What are three-toed sloths?
26—Every one.
28—In Greek mythology, who married Andromeda?
29—What was first name of composer of "Mlle. Modiste"?
31—The Ionian Sea lies between Italy and what country?
33—What is a friar's title?
35—First woman.
36—The Laccadive Islands lie off coast of what country?
37—Male of certain animals is called what?
39—What trees are associated with New Haven, Connecticut?
41—Little Bear Blue is represented as carrying what?
46—What is a river of China?
47—Frans (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Biographical Lines


By a Staff Artist

William Wordsworth

1770-1850

REFERRING to Wordsworth, his disciple Matthew Arnold wrote:
"He is one of the very chief glories of English poetry:
"And by nothing is England so glorious as by her poetry."
Wordsworth was born in Cumberland, the son of an attorney.
Of his earliest days at school he has very little to say.
But oh the rapture of vacation when he could read as he liked!
When he roved the hills, and rowed "across the starlit water!"
When he paused to feel "the mystery of a rolling world!" . . .
One summer the student took a walking tour in Switzerland.
He crossed France where the Revolution had just broken out.
And his love for nature grew into love and reverence for man.
At twenty-one he received a bachelor's degree from Cambridge.
Then he dashed back to France to learn more about freedom.

* * *

BUT ALAS, the French Revolution gradually became "The Terror!"
Wordsworth then searched for a worthier conception of freedom.
He looked upon the world without, with its established order. . . .
He turned to nature again where eternal law reigned supreme. . . .
The young poet was tenderly attached to his sister Dorothy.
Her disposition resembled his "with sunshine added to daylight."
The two finally settled in a little cottage in Dorsetshire.
And from this time forth Wordsworth gave up his life to poetry.
The visit of Coleridge kindled his material into flames.
Together they published a collection of "Lyrical Ballads."
The little volume marked a new era in English literature.
A winter in Germany saw the very bloom of Wordsworth's career.
He began his Prelude, an autobiographical poem destined to fame. . . .
Home now, the Wordsworths stayed at Grasmere in the lake region.
Then they moved to Rydal Mount where friends gathered round them.
And days of "plain living and high thinking" flowed quietly on.
One morning a visitor appeared at the gate of the house.
He asked if it would be possible to see Wordsworth's library.
Leading him in, the maid said: "This is my master's library.
"He keeps his books here—but his study is out of doors."
Indeed, most of the poet's verses were "murmured in the open."

* * *

SO FAR, outward nature had been a subject apart for poets.
They usually represented it as a backdrop for the human drama.
With Wordsworth it became a subject loved for itself alone.
He found peace in nature. . . . the soft murmur of the stream. . . .
The flowers at rest in the windless day . . . the motionless clouds. . . .
He sensed feeling in nature, an intercommunion of all things;
The waves of the lake were brothers, daffodils danced together;
The sunshine and the leaves of the trees entertained each other.
To him then, the universe was not only alive but alive with love. . . .

* * *

WORDSWORTH issued more and more volumes of verses.
For long years he met with almost uniformly harsh criticism.
But he was finally hailed as an eminent man of letters.
His works reached America where they received wide applause.
Queen Victoria honored him with the office of Poet Laureate. . . .
His vision had ensured him a niche in the Temple of Fame.
One of the prophecies of Wordsworth for mankind reads thus:

Serene will be our days and bright
And happy will our nature be,
When love is an unerring light,
And joy its own security.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
Copyright, 1942, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

A Verse for Today . . .

The land, which we passed through to search it, is an exceeding good land. If the LORD delight in us, then he will bring us into this land, and give it us; a land which floweth with milk and honey.—NUM. 14:7, 8

In Lighter Vein

Anticipation

"Oh, mamma," exclaimed little Elizabeth, when the dessert was served, "how I wish you had told me this morning that you were going to have ice cream for dinner!"

"Why, dear, what difference would it have made?" asked mother.

"Oh, lots!" replied the youngster, with a sigh. "I could have expected it all day, then!"

Changed Her Mind

The troops entered a small town during maneuvers. A small group were to act as the "enemy."

One soldier detailed for this purpose was standing at his post when a kindly disposed lady handed him an apple.

"And what are you doing here?" she asked.

"Oh, I'm the enemy," he explained.

"The enemy! Then give me back that apple!"

Embarrassed

During a night raid in London a Midlands coalowner saw an incendiary bomb fall on a coal dump in a back street down which he was passing.

He went to help the householders deal with it. The bomb was easily extinguished and the coal did not catch fire. Being interested in coal, he asked who was the supplier. To his mortification, he discovered that the coal which would not ignite in contact with an incendiary must have come from his own pits!

Daily Anecdote

Hardly Forever

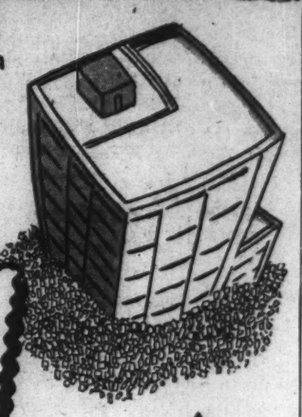
In the last century, when Wilberforce was a candidate for a seat in Parliament, his brilliant sister rose to offer a new gown to the wife of every freeman who would cast his vote for her campaigning brother. The listeners enthusiastically set up the cry; "Miss Wilberforce forever!" "I thank you, gentlemen," she replied, "but I cannot agree with you. I have no wish to be Miss Wilberforce forever."

Our War Effort

Public opinion must fix its eyes on postwar conditions and be prepared to take the leadership which history has put in the hands of the people of the United States to aid the world in doing for itself what the people of the United States and those of the British Commonwealth of Nations found a way to do for themselves.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler

FACTS & FIGURES



IF THE 17 BILLION TIN CANS EMPTIED IN A YEAR WERE DUMPED IN NEW YORK CITY, THE ENTIRE METROPOLIS WOULD BE COVERED 3 FEET DEEP.

IT'S A FACT
THERE WERE 592 CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SULKIES PRODUCED IN THE U.S. IN 1939. IN 1904 937,000 SUCH VEHICLES WERE PRODUCED.

WASHINGTON, WITH ITS GOVERNMENTAL, SOCIAL, AND DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY, IS NOT ENTIRELY URBAN. THERE ARE 55 FARMS IN THE DISTRICT.
K. PARRIS

Brevities

Detroit News: There has been a slight revising of specifications for the likely baseball recruit. He ought to be too feeble for the draft, and strong enough to pitch 20 wins.

Dallas Morning News: London has converted an underground subway into a bedroom two miles long. It must be terrible when Johnny wakes up and wants Papa to bring him a drink of water.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For a Better World

(News-Reporter.)
Washington, Ga.

Perhaps there are those who do not know the significance of the ringing of the church bells each morning at 9 o'clock. Following a meeting of representatives of the churches of the town it was decided to have the bells rung to call our people to a short period of prayer each morning, praying for ourselves, our nation and the world.

If you are at home or at work each morning will you not join with others in the prayer that peace may come again to earth and that righteousness, justice and love may prevail everywhere?

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Venezuela; he was a companion of Columbus on his second voyage.
2. Southeastern New York; a source of water supply for New York City.
3. A large ox-like African antelope with twisted horns; now rare, save in the interior.
4. In the Navy Building, in Washington.
5. A name given Winchendon, Massachusetts, for its manufacture of toys.
6. France.
7. The mansion of Canada's Governor-General at Ottawa.
8. North Carolina; 6,040 feet.
9. Texas Christian and Georgia.
10. The two sister islands of Wake, in the Pacific.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Telegram, Sir*

By THE HAGERS

A PIGEON LIGHTED AT MY SIDE. "IS YOUR NAME WADDLES, SIR?" HE CRIED.
"I HAVE A MESSAGE. SHALL I COO OR SING THE CONTENTS, SIR, TO YOU?"
"I'LL READ IT, IF YOU PLEASE," I SAID. IT WAS FROM BILL. HERE'S WHAT I READ:
"THE HOUSEBOAT'S ENGINE, MATE, BROKE DOWN. WE'RE BEING TOWED TO JINGLE TOWN."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Dream Cake*

By LE PELLEY

WHAT A DREAM I HAD LAST NIGHT!
WAS IT GOOD?
WOW!! I HAD A HUGE CHOCOLATE CAKE AND I ATE EVERY BIT OF IT! THEN I ATE A LEMON PIE —!!
YUM!
THEN I PITCHED INTO FOUR DISHES OF PUDDING WITH CUSTARD SAUCE... AND A BOWL OF ICE CREAM!!
THAT MUST HAVE BEEN WONDERFUL
YES.. IT WAS — ONLY I WAS SO FULL I COULDN'T EAT ANY BREAKFAST!!
?
ZIP
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And Maybe He Won't Even Ask for a Reason!*

By RODGERS

I was checking up on things in general early this A.M.—
And when I got to the Boss's room he looked so comfortable, I was tempted to join him—
"Now, if we were only up North," I thought, "it would be cold and I'd have a good reason for hopping in with him.
"But I can hardly pull an excuse like that- down here!"
"Oh, shucks," I decided, "there must be some good reason for joining him-!"
"And I might just as well be comfortable while I figure it out!
Rodger

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Labor's Turn to Think

Unconsciously but nevertheless definitely the issue over labor legislation in the United States is shaping into a contest between the interests of highly paid, skilled, organized labor and the well-being of low-paid, unskilled, unorganized labor.

This is one of the less conspicuous factors behind the House of Representatives vote on suspension of limits on working hours. Of course, there are more obvious factors. One of these is the plain necessity that, as the labor supply is absorbed, the hours for American workers must be stepped up to a great deal more than forty hours a week—probably somewhere between forty-eight and sixty. On this there should be general agreement, whether one believes the overtime can feasibly be paid for at time-and-a-half as permitted under the forty-hour law or whether he believes this requirement must be suspended to avoid prohibitive costs.

There are, of course, a few reactionaries who would be glad to use the situation to break down almost any legislation favorable to workers, and the division of labor interests is playing into the hands of this reaction in ways of which many labor unions seem yet unaware.

The way it works is illustrated in this: One of the principal sparks that touched off the fireworks this week in Congress was the reported fact that 17,000 workmen in Pacific Coast areas remained away from their machines Monday because union contracts required double time for holiday work and employers did not feel they could pay that bonus. But would suspension of the Federal forty-hour law suspend those union contracts? No. It would suspend only the protection which thousands of unorganized, semi-skilled workers now enjoy in the requirement of time-and-a-half for their overtime. Organized groups with selfish or short-sighted business agents would continue to collect on their bargaining leverage.

This, then, is where thoughtless and self-seeking demands by the already more fortunate ranks of labor in defense industries tend to react in a way to damage the foundations of social legislation enacted for the benefit of all labor and particularly the most needy.

Demands of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee for a second wage increase within a year and introduction of the union shop in the steel industry are now before the War Labor Board. Agitation of these issues, when earnings already have advanced faster than living costs, adds to the fires whose smoke blows back in the face of all labor, organized or unorganized.

Union enthusiasts argue that all labor should organize, but too often the leadership offered for unskilled groups is of the racketeering Willie Bioff type. If all labor were organized only for what it could get, rather than for intelligent co-operation, the result would be a melee of labor syndicates competing with each other and the rest of the population for the lion's share of the national income.

That is not the way wars are won or labor's freedom maintained. Most of the workers as well as of the wealthy in America probably understand clearly that war efforts and war losses are bound to cut into the standard of living of all. The brave and patriotic stand willing to bear their share of the discomfort. We feel sure this includes the overwhelming majority of those who labor.

Routine vs. Progress

Although progress is noted by the Boston Finance Commission in its annual survey of the Hub's municipal affairs, examples of inefficiency and waste are recounted in concrete detail. These disclosures would seem to dispute the officially expressed view at City Hall that the "irreducible minimum" in city expenses has been reached.

Mayor Tobin's administration has won commendation for bringing some order out of traditional haphazardness and administrative slackness, and for reducing the city debt. This inheritance, from decade after decade of City Hall routine, has been perhaps the most difficult obstacle blocking real administrative reform. Yet the Finance Commission's report indicates that these conditions remain only because of continued mayoral tolerance.

More courageous, determined, sustained leadership, demanding an end to poor workmanship and lackadaisical standards, might be temporarily unpopular in limited political circles, but it would establish the Mayor at a level of statesmanship and bring him unprecedented popularity among the rank and file of Boston's citizens. Moreover, it would go far toward reducing the Hub's topheavy municipal costs, and make a real contribution toward the national war effort.

Patience Is a Knitter

"Victory will be ours in time. . . . It is all a matter of time—time and distance."

The speaker is Sir Philip Gibbs, war correspondent. The event, a luncheon of women war relief workers. Seven hundred women; fourteen hundred knitting needles.

Time—time—time. A grandfather's clock has a rhythmic swing as it ticktocks the hours away. So has Haydn's fourth symphony; so has a metronome, clock tick, clock tick. So do knitting needles, tick click, tick click.

Knit, Madame Defarge, and your grim companions of Saint Antoine, knitting while the dread tumbrils roll. Knit for Liberty, and Fraternity, and Equality.

And knit, Martha Washington and Betsy Ross, for the boys at Valley Forge, and knit for Independence and the Constitution.

Knit, Julia Grant and Mrs. Bixby. Knit for the boys at Vicksburg, and knit for Union and Emancipation.

Knit, ladies of the War Relief. Knit for the boys at home and abroad. Knit for Democracy, Opportunity, and for the More Abundant Life.

"We must expect further bad news before we get the good news," says Sir Philip, and the knitting needles can be heard, tick click, tick click, in the momentary pause.

"But your great plants are being built, some are already producing. They will turn the tide. Victory will be ours—in time. It's just a matter of time; time and distance."

Time, tick click. Time and distance, tick click, purl one, tick click.

It's a faint tick click, but it has been heard. They heard it at Yorktown, and they heard it at Appomattox. They heard it at Paris, and they'll hear it again. It's a tiny sound but mighty.

Can you hear it, Berlin, Tokyo, Rome? You will. It just takes a little time. Time . . . tick click, clock tick . . .

Let the Enemy Worry

Were those planes over Los Angeles, or was it a blimp—or was it? Whatever it was or wasn't accomplished about as much as enemy planes could have in hampering war production and promoting a defensive attitude. Boston, New York, and other cities have had similar experiences as the result of alarms later proved false.

Such experiences have their uses, but we must hope that not many will be required to bring Americans to a state of preparedness, mental and physical, that will compare with the steadfast, keep-to-the-job attitude of London, Moscow, and Chungking. Sooner or later Americans at home will prove that they are as ready "to take it" as the men of Bataan—and realize that the chances of any particular place having to take anything comparable are cause for alert, feasible precautions, but not for worry.

British factory workers carry on unless bombers are right overhead, and sometimes then. Americans too will learn not to let enemy attacks, either mental or physical, throw them off balance or off the production job. Having made such preparations as are reasonable they will begin to think more of attacking the enemy, worrying less about the possibility of his attacking. Indeed, a good rule would be: Keep to the job; let the enemy worry.

As American military plans develop they may enhance the opportunities for such an attitude. For successes like that at the Marshall Islands must encourage other moves to seize the offensive and strike with concentrated force and unexpectedly. Japan, particularly, has scattered her power in a way to render herself vulnerable at a dozen spots. In any case pleas for taking the offense, such as those just made by Maxim Litvinoff and Wendell Willkie, are more and more seen to have not only logic but military authority behind them. It was General Foch's "Attack, attack, attack," which turned the tide in the last war.

With the rubber shortage, various transport systems may decide to put their trolley cars back into service. That is, if the rails haven't already been sold to relieve the scrap iron shortage.

Protecting War Secrets

Congressmen and other citizens doubtless will agree with Francis Biddle, Attorney General, that if existing law is inadequate to prevent the leakage of military information it should be made adequate to that purpose. Certainly the Government should be able to penalize the sale or disclosure of Army and Navy messages, maps, or blueprints.

This, however, does not require such sweeping legislation as has been proposed to the Senate Judiciary Committee in a bill drafted by the Department of Justice which would authorize two years' imprisonment and a $5,000 fine for the publication of the "substance, purport, effect, or meaning" of "any file, instrument, letters, memorandum, book, pamphlet, picture, plan, record or other writing" which the head of a Government department might declare to be secret.

Such a law, as has been widely pointed out, could be seriously misused. Arthur Krock in the New York Times says, "The measure could be employed to set up a more rigid censorship than any that prevails outside the Axis; to conceal official incompetence, misfeasance and error; and to brand the highest form of patriotism as treason." I. F. Stone suggests in PM that if this bill had earlier been in effect Reporter Paul Y. Anderson might have gone to jail instead of Secretary Albert B. Fall in connection with the Teapot Dome scandal, and that Stone himself might now be doing time for recent disclosure of oil shipments to Franco's Spain.

The first defense that was made of the bill—that good administration would have to be depended upon to give it good effect—is a very lame one. Legislative draftsmen should be able to set up criteria for what is to be secret and should be able to distinguish between sale of military information to an enemy and dissemination of legitimate news to interested citizens.

Mr. Biddle is quoted as agreeing with members of a Senate judiciary subcommittee that it might be wise to modify the bill. It would.

The Bookshelf

History in Water Color

The history of the United States up to the closing of the frontier is the history of its roads and rivers. What the rivers earlier were to the Old West such trunk highways as the Oregon Trail, the Central Route, and the Santa Fé Trail later became to the west beyond the Big Muddy. Both had their landmarks and points of reference. On the Ohio and the Mississippi these were such points as the Falls of the Ohio, Grand Tower, Chickasaw Bluffs. Going west from Westport Landing over the Oregon Trail, one notices that both the history and the scenery of the country are recorded in such names as Fort Kearny, Chimney Rock, Scott's Bluff, Fort Laramie, Independence Rock, Devil's Gate, South Pass at the crest of the Great Divide, and the Blue Mountains.

* * *

In the chronicles of the trails over which passed explorers, fur men, settlers, the Mormons, the Argonauts, the Pony Express and the Overland Stage, the telegraph and the railroad, these names and others like them are almost a litany. You encounter them again and again in the diaries of the Mormons and Forty-niners, in the journals of European visitors, in the books of such native writers as Francis Parkman and Mark Twain. Now they live again, doubly evoked in word and water color, in WESTWARD AMERICA, by Howard R. Driggs (New York: Putnams. $5).

Of these points of reference that grand old pioneer photographer and artist William H. Jackson has painted forty water colors which have been beautifully reproduced in this book. For those who have long seen these views through the pale tans and grays of the United States survey lithographs, Mr. Jackson's delicately varied colors are a delight. These pictures are faithful to both landscape and historical detail. They have the airy, windy spaciousness of the Western country's long horizons and open skies. There is a fine feeling for the movement that must have animated these scenes of a people very much on the march. Note the motion of the fur traders' train spiraling out of the St. Louis of the 1830's, the Mississippi River and spires of the city's churches in the distance.

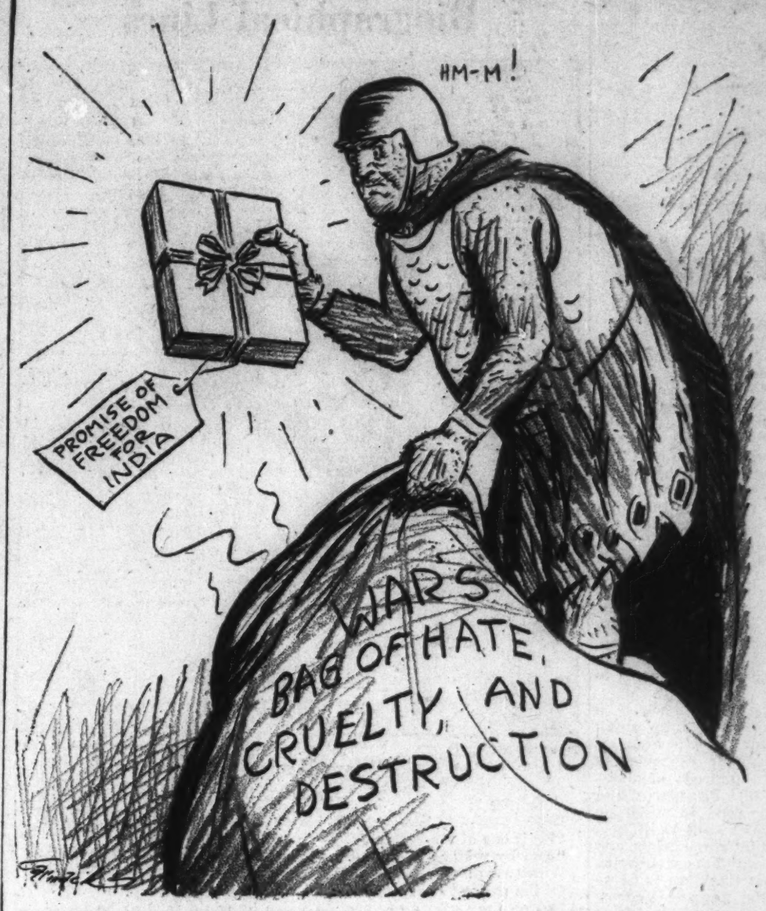
* * *

Himself a contemporary of the men who made history on the treks, Mr. Jackson was a bullwhacker and mule-skinner on these trails seventy-five years ago. Some of the paintings in this book were done from sketches made by Mr. Jackson on the scenes as early as 1866. Faithfully and lovingly he has created the best pictures I have seen of the early Far West and in so doing memorialized his youth.

Mr. Driggs's text well supports Mr. Jackson's water colors. For each picture he has written a popular essay evoking a *genius loci*, telling the reader what happened at that spot, making clear the importance of that fort, crossing, or landmark in the big westward movement of the nineteenth century. He writes with imagination and grace, selecting with skill the significant moment from the diary or journal. Sometimes he is able to give us precious contemporary testimony of feeling, and that is rare. We know a great deal about what these ancestors of ours did. Too often we know too little how they felt.

H. M. R.

The Surprise Package



"For a Permanent and Just Peace"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter in a recent Monitor, "For a Permanent and Just Peace," expresses a bedrock foundation on which mankind can build, but it is unnecessary to await the end of the present war to get busy. The Chinese have a saying, "The way to get to heaven is to start walking." If we start today the problems at the peace table will be simplified.

Peace is much more than the absence of fighting. It is an active, positive condition, not a mere negation. It is a condition in which peoples may purposefully co-operate in expressing the highest capabilities of man. It should be recognized as axiomatic that if mankind is to enjoy peace it can only be as free peoples unitedly and intelligently work for it as earnestly and enthusiastically as they plan and work to end hostilities.

Human political governments express the collective efforts of citizens for security and self-expression, be the qualities expressed good or evil. The exponents of evil understand the necessity for a united front within their own ranks, and disunity without. The proponents of good must learn the necessity for unity within, and the certainty that evil is self-destructive. These facts will not be evident in experience until the human footsteps are taken. In the present world struggle some of the free governments have set up joint commissions to control the production and distribution of war supplies; also in certain sections joint military and naval commands.

* * *

The highest concept of sovereignty recognized by individuals was expressed long ago in, "The Lord, He is God." The highest concept of sovereignty expressed in human political government was expressed in the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Art. IV.

> The people of this Commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign, and independent state; and do, and forever hereafter shall, exercise every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not, or may hereafter be, by them, expressly delegated to the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

Here sovereignty is declared to be, and to be retained, in all the people while the balance of the Constitution delegates to elected individuals the responsibility and authority for certain definite acts of government to be performed as "representatives or agents" of all the people. This Constitution was ratified in the year 1780. In the year 1789 certain acts of government were further delegated by the ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, but sovereignty was still retained in all the people.

In the League of Nations the glaring defect was that it was a league, a treaty agreement between the officials of nations; not a joint act of sovereignty exercised by the peoples of the nations involved.

* * *

America's Federal Union has proved itself capable of handling insurrection within, and defending itself from without. The time has now come for the free peoples of those nations which can subscribe to such a Declaration of Rights as above quoted, to join in establishing a larger but definitely defined sovereignty for the prosecution of defensive hostilities and at their termination, for the construction of a just and lasting peace, not another armistice. With such a sovereignty established providing a single armed force for policing all areas within the sovereignty, and for its defense from without; a common citizenship; a single treaty making authority; a common currency, postal service, bankruptcy code, Federal Courts and free trade between member nations, there would be available the mechanism for constructing a real peace involving at least a third of the people on earth. Such a sovereignty could not be successfully challenged from without, and would provide the opportunity for the development of social and economic justice and freedom within. In such an atmosphere the individual may work out his own problem to the nearest approximation of the Golden Rule of which he is capable.

Such a group as the United States of America, the Kingdoms of Great Britain, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium: the Dominions of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand; the Union of South Africa and the Republic of Switzerland would provide an immediate nucleus, with other free nations to be admitted, in the course of events as the thirteen original American States have grown to the present forty-eight. The essential is not that the original group be complete but that we "start walking" as a free people; united in the determination that the dignity, rights and responsibilities of the individual as a member of the common humanity be recognized and experienced through a common freedom, justice, and integrity. This would not cramp but rather enhance the development of national character, culture and local self-government except for the functions specifically delegated to the Federal Union.

Today we have not only the immediate responsibility for the defense of those freedoms inherited from our fathers, but also the building of a more secure freedom, not for, but in co-operation with, all free peoples. To fail in either will be to condemn succeeding generations to slavery.

Government is but an instrument, to be controlled by the people, and there can be true control only as the people themselves understand and respect that Higher Sovereignty of which Prophets old and new have spoken, and do their part in implementing the vision. Let us "start walking" "while it is yet today" in establishing one sovereignty of the free peoples in place of many.

Winchester, Mass. WINTHROP L. UPTON

Complacency

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In re your recent cartoon picturing allied reverses as cold water in the world's face, isn't it about time to stop telling how "complacent" the "world" is, and to put the complacency where it belongs—on our leading politicians? All the "common people" I know are aware there is a war—it is only the politicians that don't do anything about it.

Great Bend, Pa. ROBERT E. PIKE

Another "Hard Way"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Have read with amused interest your editorial captioned "The Hard Way," describing hunt and peck typing.

There is one further phrase you might have used in this connection—"discover and land"—sometimes termed the Columbus System of typing. GEORGE A. BOYES

McCook, Neb.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

An Acre of Cane

By Mary Zirkle

There are still, in Monroe County, which might be in any State in the Union, old-fashioned sorghum mills that operate by horse power. On autumn afternoons, with the soft sunlight falling in a golden haze on hills ablaze with sassafras, sumach, and maple, cars stop along the highway to watch the teams pull the long wooden sweeps, while succulent cane stalks are fed into the hopper and juice trickles into pails, later to be boiled down into sorghum molasses. There are more modern mills that perform the same function, but this leisurely process being carried on in the open air has a harvest fascination, and small boys in the cars envy the lad who drives the horses, as he is well aware and thinks it right and proper that they should.

This year the hoppers of these mills will be kept well filled; for each farmer is being urged to plant at least an acre of cane so that, no matter what happens to the sugar market, there will be enough of this old-time sweetening to go around. The sugar bowl may be empty, but who cares, while the molasses pitcher is full? Not the man who was brought up on hot biscuits or corn bread liberally drenched in sorghum, or the growing boy who concocts unheard-of but delicious mixtures from a cup of molasses and a jar of peanut butter. Nor the cook who has rediscovered what real country sorghum does for gingerbread, or how even the lowly bread pudding is touched up by the addition of a spoonful or two of this amber product of the canefields.

* * *

This sorghum molasses has had its part in American history no less than the bean and the cod or the black-eyed pea, the salmon and the catfish. It was the accepted sweetening in the Middle West and the Southwest during the lean years of the frontier when white sugar was a luxury to be used only when the folks from "Back East" came to visit or the minister stopped for dinner. It entered into folk speech—who has not at some time or other known someone who was as slow as molasses in January?

What a picture that conjures up, of winter breakfast in the kitchen by lamplight, with the corners of the room not yet warm; the table near the stove spread with corn cakes, sausages, and eggs, and the molasses still cold and stiff in the pitcher but melting magically on the hot cakes. That beginning of the day would send children off to school and men to the rail splitting and fodder hauling, strong to build a country where labor and education might meet and blend.

There were, it may be recalled, endless debates, and schools of thought, as to whether molasses was, or were, singular or plural. Not that it greatly mattered, if we accept the dictum that the function of language is to make oneself understood; for it would be hard to miss the meaning of a request to "pass them molasses down this way, please." Those who preferred not to expose themselves to ridicule from one side or the other could take refuge in a noncommittal, "Molasses, please."

* * *

This is one of the roots from which we grew; a part of the debates and pleasant fooling and friendly arguments, and, incidentally, the good robust eating, of so short a time ago and yet a time almost forgotten now, so that its very mechanics are a curiosity to men and women of today. It is good to recall it for a little while, although we will not be able to turn back the clock to that earlier day, but must abide by the decisions and problems of our times.

They were looking forward, those ancestors of ours who used the long sweetenin' instead of the short, through difficulties that were as great to them as those of today are to us, although it appears now to us that their perplexities resolved themselves inevitably. Rather, they were cleared away by toil and sacrifice, by burdens cheerfully borne and by everyday common sense, or gumption, hitched to the star of imagination and determination to build something better than the pioneers had known before. These are the things we must carry with us from the world that is passing to the one that we are entering.

There could be worse reminders than sorghum molasses that the plastic age and the homespun are not completely unlike; that the proud engines of progress could yet slow down to the point where an acre of cane, and a neighbor with a sorghum mill, would be a mighty comfort to a man.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months...$6.00 — One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.